The New-York Times.

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FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Pursuit of Our Troops Too Rapid for the Enemy.

A Strong Force Encountered at Williamsburgh.

Determination of the Rebels to Make a Stand There.

BRISK FIGHTING ON MONDAY.

The Losses Considerable on Both Sides.

A Brilliant Victory Won by General Hancock's Brigade.

Bayonet Charge Against a Heavy Force of the Enemy.

THE REBELS PUT TO FLIGHT

Incidents of the Pursuit from Yorktown.

The Enemy's Force Estimated at 125,000.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

The following was read to the House of Representatives yesterday:

BIVOUAC, IN FRONT OF WILLIAMSBURGH, Monday, May 5, 1862—10 o'clock, P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

After arranging for movements up York River, I was sent for here. I find Gen. JOE JOHNSTON in front of me, in strong force, probably greater a good deal than my own.

Gen. HANCOCK has taken two redoubts and repulsed EARLY's rebel brigade by a real charge with the bayonet, taking one Colonel and a hundred and fifty prisoners, and killing at least two Colonels and many privates. His conduct was brilliant in the extreme.

I do not know our exact loss, but fear that Gen HOOKER has lost considerably on our left.

I learn from the prisoners taken that the rebels intend disputing every step to Richmond.

I shall run the risk of at least holding them in check here, while I resume the original plan.

My entire force is undoubtedly considerably inferior to that of the rebels, who will fight well—but I will do all I can with the force at my disposal.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

DETAILS OF MONDAY'S OPERATIONS.

ADVANCE, NEAR WILLIAMSBURGH, Monday Evening, May 5.

When my dispatch was sent last evening, the indications were that our troops would occupy Williamsburgh without much opposition. The first indications of the enemy's rear guard being reinforced was the fact of their pressing our lines about 8 o'clock in the morning, showing a determination to resist our advance. Sufficient reinforcements had arrived during the night to enable our Generals to act either on the defensive or offensive.

About 8 o'clock, the enemy opened on our troops posted on the left, composed of Gen. HOOKER's Division, and other troops of Gen. HEINTZELMAN's Division. The action in this vicinity was very heavy at times. The loss in killed and wounded is not known, but supposed to be considerable on both sides. The enemy was repulsed at all points. Gen. PEET's Brigade, stationed to the right of Gen. HOOKER, soon after became engaged. Here the firing was very heavy for about two hours, during which they handsomely repulsed the enemy, in making a charge. Our loss here was about thirty killed, and seventy-five wounded.

A brilliant victory was achieved, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, by Gen. HANCOCK's Brigade, assisted by KENNEDY's and WHEELER's Batteries. The had been ordered to the right to feel the enemy, and if possible to turn their left wing. Here they were met by Gen. EARLY's Brigade, consisting of the Fifth North Carolina and Twenty-fourth and Thirty-eighth Virginia Regiments, with a squadron of cavalry who advanced in line of battle. Our troops, who were quickly prepared to receive them, opened a heavy fire on them, and the enemy advanced steadily to within two hundred yards, when Gen. HANCOCK ordered a charge with the bayonet, which was executed with the greatest courage. The enemy's line broke—they became panic-stricken, and fled, leaving their dead and wounded behind. The rebels left upward of 80 dead and 40 wounded. We also took nearly 200 of them prisoners. Among their killed and wounded was the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel of the North Carolina Regiment. Our loss was 17 killed and about 40 wounded. Among the enemy's dead were the bodies of the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of the Twenty-fourth Virginia Regiment, together with several other officers. Their dead were buried by our troops, and their wounded cared for.

The conduct of Gen. HANCOCK and his Brigade on this occasion has excited universal admiration. A standard of colors belonging to the cavalry engaged was captured, and is now on its way to Washington.

When the news of Gen. HANCOCK's success became known, a shout went up from tens of thousands of Union throats, that made the country resound for miles around. Gen. HANCOCK remained during the night in the two works of the enemy.

Gen. McCLELLAN and Staff arrived on the field at 5 o'clock, and immediately rode to the front, where his presence among the troops was most joyfully hailed. He immediately assumed command in person. The rain has poured in torrents all day. The troops suffer much from exposure, but none complain.

From information received from the prisoners taken, the enemy will made a decisive stand at Williamsburgh, reinforcements having been arriving all day, and Gen. J. E. JOHNSTON is in command.

JEFF. DAVIS was at Richmond at last accounts.

The enemy's works are very formidable and extend across the peninsula this side of Williamsburgh.

TUESDAY MORNING, May 6.

This is a beautiful May morning. The operations of to-day are not yet known. The whole army is in good spirits.

NEWS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 6.

Among the prisoners taken at Yorktown is the Chief of Engineers of Gen. JOHNSTON's Staff, who states that the whole rebel army at Yorktown amounted to 85,000 men. He gives a most deplorable account of the condition of the army, and says that they will be unable to make a stand anywhere this side of Richmond. The retreat commenced before daylight on Saturday morning, and he doubts not that the advance was twenty miles distant at the time the last gun was fired from Yorktown.

On Saturday morning Gen. McCLELLAN signaled the five gunboats lying below Yorktown, the fact of the evacuation, with instructions to proceed up the river to West Point, and remove all the obstructions in their way. Quite a fleet of steamers and vessels loaded with troops were discovered in the distance, and a pursuit was commenced, resulting in the capture of some of them, whilst others were run ashore and fired by those on board, who escaped to the woods.

It is said that by 3 o'clock in the afternoon the gunboats had reached West Point, at the head of navigation, nearly thirty miles above Yorktown, frequently shelling parties of the enemy, who were discovered flying along the shore, and flanking that portion of the retreating army that were moving towards West Point to take the railroad to Richmond.

Immediately in the wake of the gunboats followed a long line of river steamers, loaded with troops, carrying Gen. FRANKLIN's division, with from fifteen to twenty thousand men. These troops reached Yorktown during the afternoon, and were stopped there to await intelligence from the gunboats. It is proposed to land them at West Point if the report of the gunboats is favorable.

THE NEW REBEL POSITION.

Williamsburgh, the point at which the late Yorktown rebels are reported to have made a stand, is twelve miles north of Yorktown—with which it communicates by two main roads—and fifty-eight miles from Richmond. The peninsula at this point is between eight and ten miles wide, from the York to the James River, and the town is about midway between the rivers, situated on a level plain. There have been rumors from time to time that the rebels had a line of works here similar to that which they had at Yorktown; but regarding this, the public at least have had no very definite information.

Williamsburgh is a small town of less than a thousand inhabitants, the capital of James City County. It is laid out in parallel streets, with a square of several acres in the centre, containing the county buildings. Through it runs the principal street, which is very wide, and about a mile in length, at one end of which is the old College of William and Mary, founded in 1692, and at the other the ruins of the old capitol—for it was formerly the seat of the Colonial Government. The place (see map) is near by Jamestown, the first settlement in British America, where Capt. JOHN SMITH and his companions planted themselves in 1607. In its most palmy days, Williamsburgh contained only a population of 2,000, but latterly the place declined. Before the peninsula was racked by war, there was an air of repose about this village-city, so interesting from its historic associations. It is the oldest incorporated town in Virginia. In 1698 the seat of Government was removed here from Jamestown by Gov. NICHOLSON. "At Middle Plantation, seven miles from Jamestown," says an old writer, "Gov. NICHOLSON laid out the City of Williamsburgh—in the form of a cypher made of W and M—on a ridge at the head springs of two great creeks, one running into James and the other into York River, which are each navigable for sloops (and gunboats?) within a mile of the town; at the head of which creek are good buildings, and lots laid out, and dwelling-houses and warehouses built; so that this town most conveniently situated, in the middle of the lower part of Virginia, commanding two noble rivers, not above four hours from either." From this time until 1799, when the seat of Government was removed to Richmond, the town was the centre of the fashion, wealth and learning of the "Old Dominion." Being then the residence of the Governor—the royal State in which he lived—the polite and brilliant circle which he always had about him diffused ther influence through the city, and filled Williamsburgh with taste and aristocracy. During the session of the House of Burgesses, too, these stately moods of life assumed their richest form; the town was filled with visitors and citizens attired in their gayest colors; the streets exhibited a continual scene of animated and glittering tumult. The descriptions of Williamsburgh published 120 years ago, resemble it in many respects at the present time. Many of the old buildings are standing; but now these monuments of the past bid fair to be all swept away by the storm of war. To write the history of Williamsburgh is to write the history of early Virginia.

This place was the scene of several of the Revolutionary contests. Two minor actions were fought here—one in 1781 and the other in 1782—but all these will be forgotten in view of present events, of which it is the theatre.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Reports from Gen. McClellan's Advance—Destruction of a Schooner with Coal for the Merrimac.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 6.

The Fortress Monroe letter of the *American*, dated the 5th inst., says that Gen. McCLELLAN's advance is beyond Williamsburgh, and that our gunboats are at West Point, having on their way captured or destroyed many rebel transports.

A report was current of the capture of a large number of prisoners.

A force had been landed at West Point, and destroyed a railroad bridge leading to Richmond.

The French war-steamer *Gassendi* came down from Yorktown about 5 o'clock, bringing the French Minister, also Capt. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. We learn that up to 1 o'clock the steamers with Gen. FRANKLIN's Division had not gone beyond Yorktown, waiting to hear from above.

One of the gunboats which went up York River on Sunday morning has returned. She reports that she found the river unobstructed; that our gunboats had reached West Point, and that a force had been landed, and a bridge on the Road to Richmond destroyed. Several rebel transports were overtaken going up the river, some of which were run ashore—those on board escaping—and were burned, whilst others had been captured. The latest reports say that Gen. McCLELLAN is with the advance of the army, and supposed to be before Williamsburgh, in which direction there has been brisk cannonading all day.

Yesterday afternoon a schooner came down the James River from Richmond, and when near Newport's News she was run ashore on the south side of the river. Her singular movements attracted considerable attention. The men were observed immediately to take to their boats and pull for Newport's News. On arriving, they announced they had intentionally run her ashore for the purpose of reaching our lines, and that she contained sixty tons of coal for the *Merrimac*. Several boats were immediately manned and started out for the purpose of endeavoring to tow her off, but finding this to be impossible they set her on fire, and she burned to the water's edge. The *Merrimac* was in sight at the time, but did not venture to save the vessel. The crew were taken to headquarters, and the latest accounts from Richmond. The rebel troops regarded all further attempts to sustain the rebellion sheer folly.

In accordance with the notice given by Gen. HOOKER to Gen. WOOL, a few days since, Capt. MILLWARD proceeded, at noon to-day, with the steamer *New-Haven* up the James River, to meet a rebel boat in which he promised to send down from Richmond 500 National prisoners, in exchange for those released by Gen. BURNSIDE. Up to the hour the boat started, no tidings have been heard from them. We are looking for them to-night.

THE FRENCH MINISTER AT YORKTOWN.

Visit of M. Mercier and other Prominent Gentlemen to the Late Rebel Stronghold—What they Saw There.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 5.

I learn that the French Minister, M. MERCIER, in company with Messrs. FRANK P. BLAIR, Sr., FRANK BLAIR, Jr., Ex-Governor of Ohio, and a number of other gentlemen holding distinguished positions in the Government, left here on Friday last for Fortress Monroe, determined to get a glimpse of Yorktown, and if fortunate enough, to be "in at the death" of its rebel defenders.

After a very pleasant trip, in which none but the most propitious weather was enjoyed, and naught but the best spirits prevailed, the excursion party reached Old Point. After a brief sojourn here, and still briefer observation of the points of interest, the advance upon Yorktown was begun. The famous old peninsula was reached in safety by the *voyageurs*, directly after the evacuation had taken place.

They had just arrived in time to witness that memorable Sunday scene, the waking of our legions to the startling fact, the *réveille*, the hurrying in and out of eager men, the mounting of the impatient cavalry, the forward move, the occupation of the deserted town, that lay as dim and peaceful in the distance as some village church-yard, and the tearing down of the rebel flag that flaunted with a sacrilegious wave in the Sabbath sunlight. All this was witnessed by the party, and much more, that, if less romantic, is none the less enjoyable, and worth recording.

The gentlemen having returned from their reconnoissance to-day, your correspondent sought and obtained of them not only an interview, but many facts of interest.

They report, that with the exception of two negroes, who appeared to be generally satisfied with the invasion, the town was wholly deserted by the rebels, who, prior to their French leave, managed to produce a "confusion worse confounded" state of affairs—at which sort of work they are unusually felicitous.

The fortifications, they state, are of the most powerful description, and most elaborately constructed. They might have been defended stubbornly by less than one-fourth of the army which deserted them as untenable; and in every respect they show evidence of high engineering skill, no less than a blind confidence of success.

The proofs of sudden flight are plainly visible on every hand—in the litter of camp equipage, in the abandonment of vast stores of ammunition, which article is daily becoming scarce with the enemy, and in the general *disbabille* (if I may so speak of a camp) and wild disorder which met the eye at every turn.

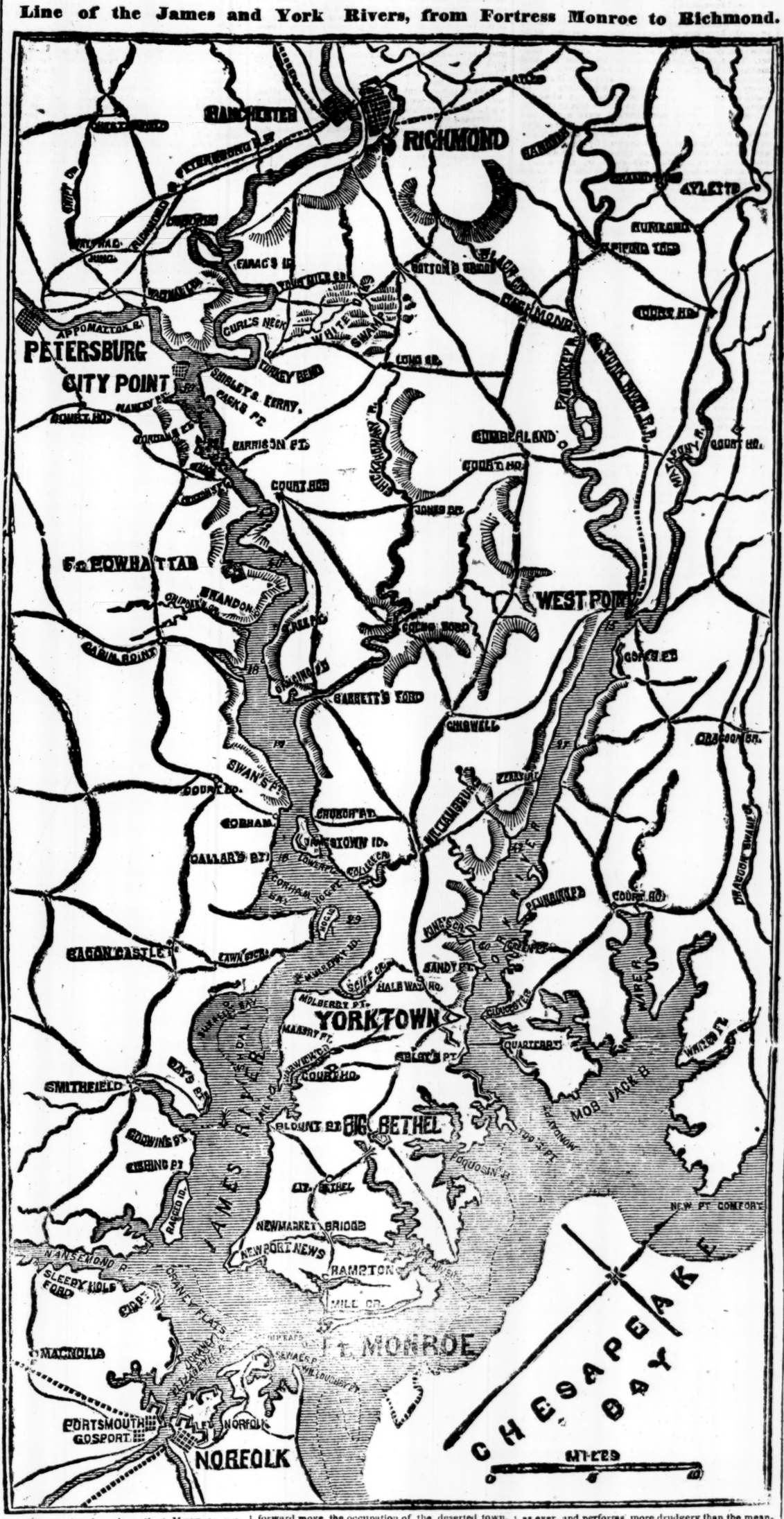
It was ascertained that an immense amount of powder had been thrown into the river, together with implements of peace as well as war. Axes, picks, and shovels, whose labor had vainly expended itself on profitless fortifications, were pitched overboard in the rancor of revenge and bitter disappointment. Pikes and well-made sabres shared the same fate by thousands. All of these arms will doubtless be recovered.

The passage of our army through Yorktown was a grand spectacle, worthy the easel of the best historical painter on the continent. No canvas can ever reproduce its strange impressiveness and spirit. The passage of the army occupied many hours.

Gen. McCLELLAN is active, confident, and vigilant as ever, and performs more drudgery than the meanest private in the ranks. He shares alike the labors and the confidence of his army, and with it will share the honor of the victory.

THE FIELD OF GENERAL McCLELLAN'S OPERATIONS.

Line of the James and York Rivers, from Fortress Monroe to Richmond.



THE FLIGHT FROM YORKTOWN.

PROBABLE INTENTIONS OF THE REBELS.

The Advantage to be Gained by the Use of Our Gunboats.

THE REBEL STEAMER MERRIMAC.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday Morning.

Long before this reaches you, you will have heard all about the evacuation of Yorktown. As my former letter will have shown, the event was not wholly unexpected. The main question of interest now is, whether the main body of the rebel army will escape or not. I am inclined to think it will. It seems to have had nearly two days the start of McCLELLAN, who is nevertheless pushing forward his forces with all possible dispatch. But his main object will probably be to reach Richmond, which it seems most likely the rebel army has decided to abandon. If they should fall back upon Richmond, McCLELLAN can overtake them, or can put himself in position, to strike them in flank. West Point, twenty-five miles above Yorktown, is accessible for our boats, and it is understood that FRANKLIN's Division, with five or six of our gunboats, has already been pushed forward to that point. Once there, a very short march will put them in command of the main road to Richmond, and enable them to check the rebel advance long enough for the main body of our forces to overtake them in pursuit. If the rebels fall back upon Richmond, therefore, I see no way by which they can escape. They must be greatly demoralized, and cannot make any effective resistance to a vigorous pursuit.

The probability is that they will not take this line. They will be much more likely to strike from Williamsburgh across the Chickahominy River and other tributaries to the James, and by destroying the bridges, retard the pursuit of our troops. If they take this route to Richmond, McCLELLAN can reach that city in advance of them, and at the same time be in the rear of any force that may menace McDOWELL and BANKS. It seems to me much more probable that the rebel army will seek simply to escape southward by crossing the James River, and abandon Richmond and the rebel Government to its fate. The only way to prevent its escape in this direction is by an *advance of our gunboats up the James River*, and this it is hopeless to obtain, as it implies the active and vigorous coöperation of the Navy Department,—a phenomenon which has not yet been witnessed, and which is not likely now to be displayed for the first time. The whole American navy is paralyzed by the *Merrimac*. Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, on this station, will not stir a vessel nor move a gun in any direction so long as the *Merrimac* threatens this part of the coast. Whether he is acting on his own discretion, or under orders from the Navy Department, I do not know: but the spectacle presented here is pitiable. We have here the *Monitor*, which has already shown herself a match for the *Merrimac*;—the *Naugatuck* and *Galena*, both iron-clad: the *Vanderbilt*, *Arago* and *Illinois* are prepared for the express purpose of running her down,—besides two guns mounted on shore throwing balls and shells weighing over 400 pounds, and both commanding at point-blank range the channel through which the *Merrimac* must pass to enter York River, and the entire armament of Fortress Monroe; and yet with all this force the naval authorities here do not dare look the *Merrimac* in the face, but act as if the end of the world had come if she shows her nose off Craney Island.

The gunboats, moreover, are of not the slightest use against the *Merrimac*, and are doing not the slightest service of any kind where they are. They could run up James River any night without the knowledge of the rebels, and when once twelve miles up, are perfectly safe from pursuit, as the *Merrimac* draws too much water to get any higher up.

The speed of our gunboats being without doubt much greater than that of the *Merrimac*, would, in fact, enable them to pass safely beyond her reach up the James River at any hour of the day, and a glance at the map will satisfy even those but little versed in military matters that such a movement could be attended with no other result than the capture of the greater part, if not the entire, rebel army now on this peninsula. The gunboats can ascend James River to a point almost within shelling distance of Richmond, and with that river once under our control—with other gunboats at West Point on York River, and a strong army following rapidly in his rear, there would be no alternative for the enemy but to surrender, or hazard a battle with a certainty of defeat before him.

I have no doubt of the speedy occupation of Richmond by our forces, but much more might be accomplished with an active coöperation of the navy at this golden moment.

I leave for Yorktown in a few minutes, and must close.

H. J. R.

THE ADVANCE THROUGH YORKTOWN.

Letters from our Special Correspondents.

Nature of the Rebel Works—What was Found in Them—The Rebel Force Stated to be 125,000—The Skirmish on Sunday, &c.

YORKTOWN, Sunday, May 4, 1862.

I have already sent you an account of an examination I made of the rebel fortification on the Warwick River, in company with Gen. NAGLE, on Friday last. So few signs of the enemy were seen on that day that Gen. NAGLE was satisfied that their works were in process of evacuation. In those near the mouth of the river not a man was to be seen, though a couple of shots coming from the woods outside one of the fortifications gave proof that the rebels have left at least some of their sharpshooters behind them. At Lee's Mills a few troops were seen in and around the fortification, but the closest scrutiny failed to reveal to my sight more than a single swivel gun, from which several eight-ounce balls came to reveal its calibre. There may have been others but I failed to see them.

During Saturday nothing was heard from way over the river except the rebel sharpshooters, who opened fire on Col. VAN WYCK while trying a patent gun. A few men were seen in the fort, but the fact that they should so speedily take to cover at this pop-gun demonstration, was not indicative of their presence in any force. Saturday night Gen. SMITH was so well satisfied that they had evacuated the works in front of him, that he threw his troops across the river and occupied the rebel intrenchments.

While breakfasting this (Sunday) morning, I learned that the rebels were supposed to have fled, and that Gen. CASEY's Division, with the others of Gen. KEYES' corps, were under marching orders. By invitation of Gen. CASEY, I attached myself to his Staff as volunteer aid, and accompanied the march of the division, led by the General in person. Passing along the road toward Lee's Mills, Gen. CASEY issued his orders to the different brigades under his command as he went by, getting his whole force rapidly in line of battle for the advance, determined, as he said, "to feel of the enemy before coming to a halt." How far they had gone none could tell, and each step had to be taken cautiously and discreetly.

Gen. NAGLE's brigade led the advance, and as we approached the line of our outer pickets we found him returning to report that his troops already occupied the rebel fort before which he made a reconnoissance a few days previous. Lieut. RAYMOND, A. D. C., was at once sent back to order up the artillery, under C. I. BAILEY, Capts. SMITH and EMERY dispatched in different directions with orders, and your correspondent alone remained as aid, making himself miscellaneously useful as the occasion served.

We were soon upon the way again; and after a few minutes' ride through the woods came upon a

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURGH.

The London Times on the Dismissal of Its Correspondent.

Another Indication of Napoleon's Interest in the American Question.

He Threatens to Interpose at the End of Six Months.

Extraordinary Recovery of a British Ship from a Federal Prize Crew.

NEW ATTEMPTS UPON THE BLOCKADE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The screw-steamer *Edinburgh*, Capt. MIDDLETON, which sailed from Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d, and from Queenstown on the 24th ult., arrived here last evening.

Her advices are a day later than those by the *Hammonia*.

The screw-steamship *New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 24th.

The *Etna*, from New-York, reached Liverpool on the 24th.

The steamer *Jura* arrived at Londonderry on the morning of the 23d ult.

The *Australasian* takes the place of the *China*, from Liverpool for New-York, on the 26th of April.

The United States frigate *St. Louis* was at Lisbon on the 17th ult. The *Constellation* left there on the 19th for Cadiz.

The London *Times* says that its correspondence from the army of the Potomac is for the present suspended. The President of the United States has forcibly decided that Mr. RUSSELL shall be prevented from availing himself of the invitation of Gen. MCCLELLAN to accompany the army. The fear of independent criticism is felt only by the Federal Government. The Generals and their troops were most desirous of carrying with them a historian whom the world would believe. Mr. RUSSELL would have been received with joy in the Confederate camp, not as a partisan, but as an important witness; but it would have been difficult to escape the imputation that he had carried over with him information acquired while at the North. The *Times* adds that in order to avoid any suspicion of failure, and in scrupulous regard for confidential trust, which is so important a duty of our profession, he returns to England.

The London *Morning Advertiser's* Paris correspondent writes on the 19th ult.:

"It is reported to-day that the Emperor has informed Mr. SLIDELL that unless something decisive should settle the internecine dispute within the course of the next six months, France and England would feel bound to interfere."

A pamphlet by Mr. CORDEN, entitled *The Three Panics*, had been published. It is a review of England's defensive expenditure during the last fifteen years.

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE has written to the *Times*, suggesting the formation of a Committee of the principal manufacturers and other traders in Lincolnshire, to receive and distribute subscriptions for the unemployed.

Mr. DARLINGTON, Honorary Secretary of the Wigan Relief Fund, announced in the *Times* that a meeting of this character would be held in London on the 30th ult.

A private letter from Australia mentions that PUGINGER, the Union Bank defaulter, died on board the convict ship *Lircilles*, on his passage out.

RECAPTURE OF AN AMERICAN PRIZE.

An Extraordinary Incident of the War—The Emilie St. Pierre Taken by a Federal Cruiser, and Sent to Philadelphia, Recaptured by a Portion of her Original Crew and Carried into Liverpool.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, April 21, 1862.

Few events, since the breaking out of the civil war in America, have caused a greater excitement in Liverpool, than the sudden and unexpected arrival to-day, in the Mersey, of the well-known Confederate ship *Emilie St. Pierre*, recently announced as having been captured by one of the Federal ships-of-war. The *Emilie St. Pierre* sailed from Calcutta, in November last, for Charleston. She was laden with 2,000 coarse canvas bags, technically called "gunny" bags. She was ostensibly bound for St. John, N. B.; but her commander, Capt. WILSON, after an ordinary voyage, arrived off Charleston harbor on the 16th of March, when his vessel was captured by the steamer *James Adger*, belonging to the United States Government. This fact was thus announced in a New-York paper of April 2:

UNITED STATES STEAMER JAMES ADGER, }
OFF CHARLESTON, S. C., March 18, 1862. }

At 12:30 P. M., to-day, sighted a vessel in the offing, and immediately weighed anchor and started out to her. As soon as she saw us start in pursuit, she shortened sail and hove to. She proved to be the *Emilie St. Pierre*, from Liverpool, and previously from Calcutta on the 28th of November last, and from Sandheads Dec. 7. We sent two officers on board, took possession of her, and took her to an anchor; one officer remaining in charge, the other taking the captain and papers to the senior officer, who condemned her as a prize to the United States steamer *James Adger*. A prize crew was put on board, and she was sent to Philadelphia. The ship was built at Bath, Me., in 1854, and was formerly a Charleston and Liverpool packet, but has been employed for the last three years in the Calcutta and Charleston trade. She had a full cargo of gunneries, and was ostensibly bound for St. John's, N. B. She showed no colors, nor was any national ensign found on board. A few moments before she was boarded, those on board were observed to throw over the stern a small package, which immediately sank. She was formerly owned in Charleston, and doubtless is at present. Many things on board were marked "Charleston," and on the stern "Charleston" had been erased and "Liverpool" substituted.

So far so good on the Federal side; now, for another phase of this "romance of the sea." All the crew of the captured ship, with the exception of the Captain, first mate, cook and steward, were taken out of her, and in their stead were placed a prize crew of one Lieutenant and fifteen men, for the purpose of working the ship up to Philadelphia, to which port the vessel's course was then directed. Capt. WILSON and his men were permitted to be at large on the deck, and of this privilege they soon made most effective use; for, in the course of a few days they succeeded, in spite of the large odds against them, in regaining possession of their vessel. The prize-crew placed on board of the *Emilie St. Pierre*, were evidently a very easy-going set of men, and particularly partial to taking siestas. Before going to rest, however, they always placed the regular guard to keep watch on deck. One day Capt. WILSON's steward, being on the *qui vive*, watched his opportunity, and when the Federal Lieutenant was asleep, he crept softly into the cabin where he lay, siezed his arms, and then by a bold manœuvre, secured the hatches, so that none of the Federal crew could reach the deck. Capt. WILSON and his men then proceeded to secure the guard, when a scuffle ensued, in which one of the Federalists attempted to stab the cook, who fired at him and wounded him in the shoulder. This was all the injury inflicted on either side, and those below could not get on deck to assist their comrades, the latter ultimately came to terms, consented to be made prisoners, and the ship, once more in the hands of Capt. WILSON, was steered for Liverpool. This took place two days after the vessel was sent on her way to Philadelphia.

Messrs. RANKIN, TAYLOR & Co., of Liverpool, the consignees of the ship, deny that the vessel was intended to run the blockade, and state that the captain's orders were to call off Charleston, and if the blockade was raised to enter that port; if not, he was to go on to St. John, N. B. They say that the vessel is owned in England, and commanded and manned by Englishmen. The first mate of the *Emilie St. Pierre* is in the hands of the Federals, and not on board his ship.

THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

The Captain states that the moment he was aware of the intention of leaving him on board the *Emilie St. Pierre*, he came to the determination that the vessel should not be taken to Philadelphia, and resolved that he would recapture her, if practicable, and bring her into a British port. He inquired of the cook and steward whether they would assist him in his efforts to retake her; one of them at once consented to do so, but the other deliberated upon his conduct. Afterwards, however, he also agreed to assist the master. The Captain turned over in his mind the best means of effecting his object, and soon came to a conclusion as to the best course to be adopted in the emergency. The prize-master's mate was asleep in the cabin on the morning of the second day after the capture; and he determined to secure him in the first instance. The cook and steward were armed, and were instructed by Capt. WILSON of the course they were to adopt. Some cloth was thrown over this officer's head; his arms were secured by Capt. WILSON, and irons placed upon his hands; and he was also prevented from creating any alarm by a gag being placed in his mouth. Capt. WILSON returned to the deck, and in a familiar manner inquired from the master of the prize crew, "Well, STONE, what is the position of the ship?" The officer replied that they were somewhere off Hatteras, and were about to change the course. The Captain invited Lieut. STONE into the cabin to prick upon the chart the vessel's position. Lieut. STONE accompanied the Captain into the cabin; the door was closed, and the cook and steward being present, Capt. WILSON drew a belaying-pin—he did not take a pistol, as he was anxious to prevent any noise being created—and demanded that Lieut. STONE should quietly consent to a pair of irons being placed on his hands. In the presence of such a force, the officer was compelled to submit to being placed in irons, and also to a gag being inserted in his mouth. The master prizeman being then secured in the cabin, Capt. WILSON returned on deck, where he met three of the prize crew, and one being a very powerful fellow, he was doubtful as to his treatment of these men, who were still, in common with the rest of the crew, in ignorance of the proceedings below. Capt. WILSON's ready wit, however, soon suggested an expedient. He ordered them to go aft and get out of a scuttle a coil of rigging, of which Lieut. STONE was represented as being in need. The three men, suspecting nothing, entered the scuttle; but as soon as they were within, the hatch was placed over the egress, and they were thus imprisoned. In the meantime the forecastle door had been fastened up, and in this manner the whole of the watch below was prevented from taking any part in the affray. Still the other men of the prize crew were unconscious of what was going forward; and the captain sent forward one of his men to ask whether they would assist in navigating the ship to a British port, as he was determined that he should not go to Philadelphia. One man consented to assist him; others, who refused, were placed with the three men in the scuttle. After the men on deck had been disposed of in this manner, the watch below were brought out of the forecastle one by one, and interrogated as to whether or not they would assist Capt. WILSON in navigating the vessel. Three consented in the whole to this course; but only one of these was a sailor, the others being landsmen. In the course of a few days, however, two more of the prizemen expressed their willingness to assist Capt. WILSON; but one of the men was afterwards confined in consequence of violence. With this slender crew, Capt. WILSON was compelled to navigate his ship to Liverpool; and, in the course of the voyage, encountered a furious gale, which broke the tiller. But in this emergency, also, the ingenuity of Capt. WILSON was equal to the occasion; the serious defect was remedied, and the vessel was safely brought to Liverpool.

FURTHER ATTEMPTS UPON THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

From the Liverpool Post.

While writing in allusion to the Charleston blockade, we may mention that the screw steamship *Hero*, 900 tons, recently employed in the Baltic trade, has been sold to a Liverpool house. She has left Hull for this port, and is intended for the trade between Liverpool and Charleston. The *Hero* is a very fast steamer, and her hull and engines have been thoroughly overhauled. There is also in the Hull Docks, undergoing an overhaul, for a Liverpool firm, the screw steamship *Modern Greece*, of about 700 tons. It is understood that this steamer, also being a fast vessel, is intended for the Charleston trade. Other Hull ships are mentioned in connection with similar enterprises.

France and Mexico—The Unity of the Latin Race—Views of Michel Chevalier.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 22.

The Mexican "question" is assuming a very serious aspect. *The last Southampton packet took out among its passengers a member of the Emperor's household, traveling incognito, the bearer of private instructions to Gen. Lorencez.*

I have already drawn your attention to the ominous article of M. MICHEL CHEVALIER on Mexico in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and briefly stated its purpose. I must, however, revert to the subject for the purpose of laying before you a passage of this curious effusion, in which Mr. COBDEN's friend lays it down that France is the natural protector of all the "Latin" and "Catholic" races, and is bound, "for the sake of her influence," to interfere and rescue them from the ruin and decay which awaits them. After stating—with what truth you are in a better position than I am to discover—that *the object of England in interfering in Mexico is to prevent the extension to its territory of the "peculiar institution,"* M. MICHEL CHEVALIER goes on to say:

"If the motives which induce France to intervene are not identical, they appear, to belong to quite as exalted an order of ideas. France, relatively, is not indifferent to the question of Slavery; but, right or wrong, she does not pursue the abolition of that institution of private societies with the same passion, the same religious ardor as England. But her general and permanent system of policy supplies her with a leading motive for going to Mexico—a motive which is peculiar to herself, and which does not exist for the English Cabinet. There is in Western, or Christian civilization a very distinct branch, known under the denomination of the Latin races. It has its seat in France, in Italy, in the Hispano-Portuguese Peninsula, and in the countries which the French, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese nations have peopled. It is characterized by the numerical superiority, or even the exclusive domination of Catholic worship. It does not represent the whole of Catholicism, but is the embodiment of its strength and power. Without depreciating anyone, it may be said that France has long been the soul, and not only the soul, but the arm of that group of nations. Without her, without her energy and 'initiative,' the group of Latin nations would be reduced to a very subaltern condition, and would long ago have been completely eclipsed. She is not the head of the Latin group, but its protector since the days of Louis XIV. If you look at a map of the world, and compare after an interval of two centuries, the space occupied by Catholic peoples with that in which the Protestant nations of various denominations are powerfully intrenched with all the attributes of civilization, you must be struck with a feeling of consternation at all the former have lost, and all that the latter have gained and are gaining daily. The Catholic nations appear threatened with being submerged by an ever-rising tide. Among the various interests of French policy, as also among its duties, there is not one greater and more imperative than that of maintaining and developing the power of that Latin group, the bulwark of the Catholic communities. It is indispensable for France to maintain as far as it is possible, the existence of the various units which compose this group, just as the nations whereof the group is formed have an interest that France should be powerful and enjoy great influence, for she is for them an elder sister, whose authority is their safeguard. Thus, it is of the greatest importance for France—it concerns her most intimate and vital interests—that Spain should be a nation of great vital power, provided with great means of action, and having due weight in the councils of the world; that Italy should be in a similar condition; that Portugal, so far as its limited tendency admits, should once more awaken to great destinies; that Belgium, so industrious, so liberal and so wise, (except when she spends her money in fortifying Antwerp,) should be reckoned as something more than a cypher; and *that the States built up with Spanish and Portuguese materials in the New World should grow in moral and intellectual culture, instead of being devoured by the anarchy which consumes them, with few exceptions, since they have accomplished their independence.* Looking at matters from this point of view, the Emperor NAPOLEON III. performed an act of sound policy when he supported the claim of Spain to be ranked among the great European Powers. From the same point of view it is impossible not to admit that the aid so seasonably afforded to Italy in 1859, to throw off the yoke of Austria, and the impulse, thanks to which that noble country has almost achieved her unity, was an act of sound policy. France, supported by the two peninsulas, and united to them by ties of reciprocal sympathy, and by a thousand tendencies in common, by the analogy between their languages, their habits, ideas, above all, their religion, will preserve for her benefit, as well as for their own, an influence which, in all probability, must soon pass away from her if she stood alone, or if the other Catholic States were weakened by their isolation, disorganized by their internal troubles, or rendered powerless by the dismemberment and rivalries to which Italy was a prey before 1859."

This quotation will suffice. If it were M. MICHEL CHEVALIER's idea only, it might be passed over as one of the eccentricities of the great economist—but M. MICHEL CHEVALIER is a Senator; he is one of the favorite counselors of the Tuileries, and when he puts forth a programme which, after all, is but the development of a well-known "*idée Napoléonne*," the scheme he unfolds and the principle he lays down deserve attention. It is to be hoped that, when Parliament meets next week, some means will be taken to elicit what the Government knows of the designs of France in Mexico, and how far we stand committed to, or how far we have opposed, the ingenious plan of applying the Russian doctrine of "panslavism" to the "Latin races."

Monetary and Commercial.

LONDON, Thursday, April 24.

The *Times*, on America, says the advices yesterday, indicate that the recent battle has had no effect in creating a hope among the leading houses that a termination of the war was at hand. The shipment of gold is beginning to excite apprehension and the importation had lately increased and the exports were diminishing owing to the loss entailed by most of the recent consignments of grain to Europe. There was every prospect of their continuance on a considerable scale. Should such be the case, it would surprise no one to hear of a decree from Washington prohibiting specie from being sent out of the country. The condition of all kinds of business with army contracts is very bad.

Gold to the amount of £115,000, mostly Australian, was taken to the Bank of England yesterday, making a total of £368,000 since last return. There is still no demand whatever for gold for the Continent, and the whole of the recent arrivals from Australia and America will be sent into the Bank.

The *Times* city article says: "The English funds opened steadily yesterday, at the prices of the past week, and the market subsequently exhibited some animation; the final bargains being at an advance of ⅛ ₰ cent. The railway market continues inactive but steady. Money abundant in the discount market and short loans on the Stock Exchange were offered at 1 ₰ cent."

The *Daily News* City Article says: "The funds, yesterday, after rising ⅛, experienced a slight relapse, but closed better than on the previous day. There is still a great deficiency of business in the Stock Exchange. One of the most inactive departments, is that for English Railway Stocks. In the Discount market, good bills are taken at 2¼ per cent.

The Great Western Railway shows an increase of £847 in the week's traffic returns, and the Great Northern a decrease of £645.

The City Article of the *Herald* says the probability of the immediate introduction of the Russian loan was strongly discussed, yesterday afternoon, in financial circles. The preliminaries are now said to be all but finally settled.

The London Cotton market was firm yesterday.

Business was languid in Mincing-lane markets yesterday, and the prices obtained were, in nearly every instance, the same as those current before the holidays.

LONDON, Thursday, April 24.

Stock Exchange, 11 A. M., opening prices: Consols money and account, 93¾@94; new 3 ₰ cents, 92¼. Noon.—Consols money and account, 93⅝@94. Shares weak and ¼ ₰ cent. lower than at opening; American dull; Canadian no change. 2:15 P. M.—Consols money and account, 93⅝@94: new 3 ₰ cents, 92¼.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—APRIL 24.

First report: Fair demand, no change in prices; sales probably about 1,000 bales. Imports 7,514, previously 40,315 bales.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Sales of COTTON at Liverpool, 24th, 8,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm at unaltered quotations.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS very dull.

LONDON, Thursday, April 24.

Consols closed at 93⅝@94 for money and account. American Stocks, were dull.

The Mayor of Orleans.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MONROE, the rebel Mayor of New-Orleans, who had the honor of surrendering the city to Commodore FARRAGUT, is a man about forty-five years of age, a native of Missouri. He came to the Crescent City some years ago, and after looking about for business, commenced that of stevedore. Being a man of fine personal appearance, and of capacity superior to his class, he soon became a boss stevedore, and finally embodied the public interests in his person. (The stevedores, by the way, have been, for many years, practical Abolitionists; for, with the Irish carmen, they ten years ago made it impossible for a negro to do stevedore's or carman's work.) MONROE was a prominent Know-Nothing, and was elected as such, a little over two years ago, Mayor of New-Orleans. His business of unlading vessels, of course, has suffered, but he has probably made up his personal losses by the office of Mayor. His letter was, no doubt, written by some of the transcendental Secessionists by whom he is surrounded. It sounds very much as PIERRE SOULE would write, who, as the head of the executive Provost Guard Committee, holds really the office of Mayor in his keeping. The flag of the City Hall is not visible from the levee, but that of the Custom-house is in view from the shipping. It is this flag, perhaps, that FARRAGUT is said to have threatened to shoot down.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19. No. 24—preferred causes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 314, 395, 409, 502, 503, 1182, 1289, 1386, 823, 1478, 1549, 1572, 1654, 1707, 1717, 283¾, 277¾, 910, 1369, 2059.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1121, 699, 1757, 1773, 1593, 2127, 1383, 3329, 223, 3071, 1797, 1801, 1803, 3049, 1841. *Part II.*—Nos. 816, 1382, 1740, 3194, 1118, 1852, 1864, 6?0, 624, 2770, 1898, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904. *Part III.*—Nos. 737, 1811, 1823, 1345, 622, 3047, 1818, 1847, 1851, 1857, 1861, 1865, 1869, 1871, 1873. *Part IV.*—Nos. 1370, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 354, 639, 819, 957, 561, 1059, 1060, 1067, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1073, 146, 485, 410.

The New Prize Law—Proceedings on Sale of Property.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

The United States vs. *The Bark Hiawatha and her cargo, taken as prize.*—NELSON, C. J.—The vessel and cargo in this case have heretofore been condemned in the District Court as a prize, upon proceedings instituted by the United States, and an appeal taken to this Court from that decree, which was affirmed. Since then an appeal has been laden to the Supreme Court from the latter decree, which is now pending. The cargo consists chiefly of tobacco, manufactured and unmanufactured, and was taken on board the vessel at City Point, Virginia, in May, 1861; the capture occurred on the same month in Hampton Roads, and vessel and cargo were brought into this port. The vessel, with most of the cargo, is lying at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

According to the report of the Prize Commissioners, under date of April 14, 1862, supported by proof, the cargo is in a perishing condition, and they asked for an order of sale for the benefit of all concerned. A sale was ordered accordingly, and some steps taken under the order with a view to an appraisal of the cargo preliminary to the sale. The proceedings were afterward stayed for the purpose of enabling the proctor and advocate for the claimants to make some suggestions to the Court in respect to the order of sale, which have been submitted for its consideration.

It is not denied but that the cargo is in a perishing condition, and the interference of the Court required with a view to its preservation, pending the litigation. The value of the property involved is large, and the claimants numerous, as the documentary proofs show, it is said, some thirty-three different bills of lading. No application has been made by either of the claimants for any interference with the cargo by the Court, with a view to its preservation. The application is exclusively on the part of the Government, and by the Commissioners acting for the benefit of all persons or parties concerned. We are satisfied upon the proofs before us that some immediate steps should be taken to preserve the subject matter in dispute from loss, and that it will be for the interest of all parties that the cargo should be sold.

The recent act of Congress, passed March 25, 1862, provides: Section 1, That it shall be the duty of the Prize Commissioners "from time to time pending the adjudication to examine into the condition of the said property, and report to the Court, if the same or any part thereof, be perishing or perishable, or deteriorating in value, and, if the same be so found by the Court, upon said report, or other evidence, the Court may thereupon order an interlocutory sale thereof by the United States Marshal, and the deposit of the gross proceeds of such sale in the registry of the Court, whether a claim to said property has or has not been interposed."

We are inclined to think this provision applies as well to the proceedings in this Court as in the Court below. We do not suppose it was intended to interfere with any other of the usual modes in this or the Court below, for the disposition or preservation of the fund or subject matter of litigation pending the suit; but was intended to provide for the case of a sale, which is one of the modes, when that one has been adopted by the Court. This power of the Prize Commissioners, we believe, is new, and it may be proper to submit some observations upon it. The power, I think, is joint, and requires the concurrence of both in the exercise of it. As a matter of practice, it would be proper for them to give notice of the application to the Court for the sale to the District-Attorney, representing the Government, and also to the proctors of the claimants; so as to afford an opportunity to these parties to support or oppose the order of sale. Either of them may still make an application to the Court in respect to the condition of the *res*, notwithstanding this power of the Commissioners. It was obviously conferred upon them as an additional security for its preservation, and for abundant caution. The sale when ordered is to be made by the Marshal; but as matter of practice should be made under the superintendence and direction of the Commissioners. They represent all parties in interest, and it is their duty to see that the property is not sacrificed at the sale.

The relation they hold to the property is not unlike that of a private party in sales of this description. The Marshal is to receive the purchase moneys, make a proper return of the sales, and pay the moneys into the registry of the Court. The act provides that the order of sale shall contain an order to pay the *gross proceeds* into the registry. And section 2, "that all reasonable and proper claims and charges for pilotage, towage, wharfage, storage, insurance, and other expenses incident to the bringing in and safe custody and sale of the property captured as prize, shall be a charge upon the same, and, *having been audited and allowed by the Court*, shall, in the event of a decree of condemnation or of restitution of payment of costs, be paid out of the proceeds of any sale of the property, final or interlocutory, in the custody of the Court."

The gross proceeds of the sale must be paid into the registry of the Court, and on the presentation and allowance of the charges, &c., by the Court, they may be paid.

It may be proper to say, in advance, that where these charges are fixed by law, they will be strictly regulated accordingly; and where not fixed by law, the allowance will in no case exceed the usual accustomed charge in similar cases arising out of navigation and trade. We suppose that the charges of pilotage, towage, wharfage, storage, and all other incidental necessary expenses, are either fixed by law, or by custom and usage, or have some definite limit or regulation by the course of trade and business. The Marshal having the possession and custody of the vessel and cargo, subject to the direction and control of the Court, he will be held responsible for its due care; for placing and securing the vessel at a proper dock, and, when the cargo is ordered to be discharged, for selecting fit and suitable warehouse for the storage and custody of it afterwards. Where an appraisal of the goods is ordered to be made by the Commissioners before a sale, he will discharge the cargo under their superintendence, so as to enable them to take a list of it with a view to the appraisal, and he will also be enabled to take a list for his own benefit with a view to the sale.

We think in discharging the cargo the parcels of each bill of lading should be separated, appraised, and sold separately, so that each claimant may be advised of his distinct interest involved in the litigation.

We shall confirm the order of sale heretofore made, but the sale is to take place in the mode and manner more fully stated in this opinion, and the stay of proceedings is discharged.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford; for claimants, Mr. Edwards.

Slave-Trade Trial.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judges Nelson and Smalley.

Samuel B. Haynes, the mate of the slaver *Nightingale*, was put on trial this morning, charged with the capital offence of being engaged in the Slave-trade.

Mr. Smith, the District-Attorney, and Mr. Andrews, his Assistant, appeared for the Government, and Mr. Brady and Mr. McKeon appeared for the prisoner.

The impanneling of a jury occupied some time, several being set aside peremptorily. The following persons were finally impanneled and sworn:

David Griffiths,	Lewis W. Dunham,	A. M. Cameron,
Joseph Hopkins,	Sherlock Hilman,	Bernard Hewson,
Jesse M. Sands,	Wm. Buhler,	Rufus L. Todd,
John F. Browne,	Joseph C. Cash,	Harris Bogert.

Mr. Smith opened the case to the jury, for the prosecution.

The issuing of the warrant, and the arrest of the prisoner, were then put in evidence.

Mr. John McKee testified to a transfer of the *Nightingale*, in 1860, from her then owners to one Chauvin, whom he took to be a Frenchman.

Gideon Barker, of Portland, Me., testified to having been acquainted with Haynes from childhood; their families being related; he had not seen him for some thirty years, but identified him as the man he formerly knew. He was sharply cross-examined by Mr. McKeon, but had no doubt of his identification, although, as he said, he would have been very glad indeed to have found that the party accused was some other man; he had never heard anything against his character.

Michael O'Grady, one of the crew of the *Nightingale*, was then called as a witness, and testified to the facts of the voyage of the *Nightingale*, nearly as they were given on the trial of Westervelt, the third mate. He testified that after the vessel was in the Congo River he and another man were directed by the defendant to take some lighters, which had come alongside the vessel with negroes on board, and take them some distance down the river to a point below a French Factory there, and there land the negroes in pursuance of these directions, and that they went and landed the negroes, which were driven up about half a mile from the beach, to a house there, where they were left. This was about a month before the vessel left the Congo River.

The case is still on trial.

Building Contracts—Waiver.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

William C. Walker et al. vs. *Henry Ball et al.*—This was an action by the plaintiffs, as assignees of one Alexander Maxwell, for money claimed to be due from the defendants for building the marble work of their store at the corner of Prince-street and Broadway. The defendants are the firm of Ball, Black & Co., the noted jewelers in this City. Maxwell is a builder, and constructed the large marble store belonging to Judge Whiting, and lately occupied by C. W. & Z. T. Moore. The contract between Maxwell and the defendants was very exacting, and by one section it provided that Maxwell, if he completed the work prior to a certain day, was to receive $50 for each day before that time, and if the work was not completed by that day, then the defendants were to receive $50 per day for each day after that time until it was completed. It was claimed by the plaintiffs that after Maxwell had proceeded in the construction of the building, the plan was changed by the architect, and he performed extra work, and the defendants assented to the change of the plan, and that he was prevented from going on with the work, by reason that the iron work, over which he had no control, was not completed soon enough. The plaintiffs, as Maxwell's assignees, claimed $5,000 for the balance and for extra work. The defendants set up that the contract was not performed by Maxwell, and that it was not completed until more than 150 days after the time mentioned, and that they are entitled to $50 per day for that time, and have sustained damages to the amount of $7,500. The plaintiffs claim that defendants having assented to a variance of the contract for the purposes of the extra work, in the construction of the windows, are barred from asking a strict performance.

Barney, Butler & Parsons for plaintiffs; Spier & Nash for defendants.

The Jurisdiction of Contracts—The Place of Performance Governs.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard, and Barnard.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. *The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company.*—The plaintiffs attached defendants' funds, deposited in this City to pay dividends, in one of the suits commenced to enforce defendants' liability, as guarantors of the bonds and coupons of insolvent Western Railroad Companies. The defendants moved to set aside the summons and the attachment on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction, as the parties were foreign corporations. The plaintiffs claimed that as the bonds and coupons were made payable in this State, the cause of action arose here, and that the Court had jurisdiction to issue the attachment. Mr. Justice LEONARD, at Special Term, denied the motion to set aside the attachment, though expressing some doubts, from the diversity of authorities. The defendants appealed from that order, and the following opinion was now rendered on the appeal:

INGRAHAM, P. J.—My associates concur with me in the opinion that, where parties making a contract out of the State contemplate its performance in the State, the cause of action arises here, and the Court has jurisdiction. We have recently decided to hold so in the case where a suit is brought on a policy of an insolvent Life Insurance Company, where the parties entered into the contract out of the State, but contemplated performance here. The attachment is entitled to be sustained, and an order must be made affirming the order appealed from.

Wm. E. Curtis for plaintiffs; Edgar S. Van Winkle for defendants.

Thrown Out of Car and Court.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Lynch vs. *Eighth-avenue Railroad Company.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday.

The plaintiff brought his action to recover for injuries alleged to have been sustained in consequence of having been violently and wrongfully ejected from the cars of the defendants.

The defence was, that the car which the plaintiff entered was merely preceding other cars for the purpose of opening the track in the Winter, and that the plaintiff was so told and desired to get off. He refused to do so—the car being heavy and the snow deep—and was ejected. This suit followed; and the jury now rendered a verdict in favor of the defendants.

Appeal in Criminal Cases.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Barnard.

George B. Clements, plaintiff in error vs. *The People, &c.*—The plaintiff in error was convicted at General Sessions of forging a check on the Bank of Jersey City, purporting to be signed by W. Baker & Son, and also the certificate of the teller, appealed to this Court, and the appeal was now argued. Decision reserved.

Jonas B. Phillips for plaintiff; H. M. Whitehead for the people.

The Sunday Liquor Law—Charge of Judge McCunn to the Grand Jury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, Judge MCCUNN delivered his charge to the Grand Jury. After alluding to the different subjects which the law requires to be noticed, the Judge made the following special charge, in relation to the law for suppressing intemperance, and regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors:

In charging you upon this question, I would call your particular attention to that part of it in regard to the keeping and selling of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, upon which I have already announced my opinion from this bench. In order to justify you, gentlemen, in finding a true bill against any party charged with keeping or disposing of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, evidence of the most positive character must be produced before you, showing that the party so charged not only kept and disposed of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, but that the liquors were kept and disposed of *publicly*; that is, with open doors and windows, exposed to the general public, and public ingress and egress to the premises of the accused permitted, the same as on the ordinary days of the week devoted to business. This public mode of keeping or disposing of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, would be equally as annoying to the community, and disturb the peace of Sunday, as would the sale of any other article on that day in the same manner and should be strictly prevented. The selling of intoxicating liquors, however, is not an offence in itself, and the prohibition of its sale on Sunday, by the Legislature, was evidently intended to prevent that open sale of it which would necessarily disturb the quiet of that day, to which, not only by the laws of the land, but by the common consent of all intelligent communities, it is acknowledged to be devoted. If, therefore, intoxicating liquors be privately kept or disposed of by inn or tavern keepers, and all public admission to their places strictly refused, and the usual quiet of Sunday is not in any measure disturbed, then no offence under the statute has been committed. I would here especially call your attention to the Metropolitan Police law of 1850, under which the Police authorities claim to act in regard to this question. Section 42 reads as follows: "It shall not be lawful for any person to *publicly* keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week, called Sunday." And unless it is clearly proven to you, Gentlemen, that any party accused before your body of violating this law has publicly kept or disposed of any intoxicating liquors on Sunday, no indictment, properly, should be ordered.

After disposing of three or four unimportant cases, the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Newbold vs. *Warrinton.*—Motion granted.

Citizens' Bank vs. *Coggill et al.*—Motion granted unless the witness produces a sworn statement, copied from his books, of every entry in relation to the defendant's indebtedness to him, the security and their value.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Whitty vs. *Furman.*—Motion denied.

Taylor vs. *Hamill et al.*—Motion denied, with leave to renew.

Strong vs. *Riker et al.*—Motion denied.

Wilson vs. *Sibley.*—Motion granted.

Donnell, Receiver, &c. vs. *Andrews.*—Complaint set aside on conditions, on payment of $10 costs. Motion for injunction to stand over until third Monday of May.

Durant vs. *Butler, Jr., et al.*—Motion granted, without costs, with stay of proceedings until motion heard and decided at General Term, should plaintiff wish to appeal.

Fitch et al, vs. *Bonnell, &c.*—Motion granted. Judgment and execution to stand as security, unless a bond, with two sureties, in double the amount of Henry Bonnell's interest in the property levied upon, be given. $10 costs of motion to plaintiff.

Scott vs. *Andrews et al.*—Motion for Receiver granted.

In the Matter of the Petition of Geo. W. Cavanagh et al, for Partition, &c.—Motion denied, without costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 6, 1862.

$15,000	U. S. 6s 1867	100	24	Penn. Coal Co	88
7,000	do	100½	135	N. Y. Central Rail.	88¼
5,000	U. S. 6s '68...Reg.	100	800	do	88⅜
12,000	do	100¼	125	do	s30 88½
49,000	U. S. 6s '81...Reg.	102	610	do	88⅜
86,000	U. S. 6s '81...Cou.	102¾	50	do	s10 88¾
65,000	do	102¾	50	do	s15 88⅜
10,000	do	b30 102¾	100	do	b30 88⅜
10,000	do	b30 102⅜	650	Erie Railway	39
500	do	102⅜	200	do	s30 39
1,000	U. S. 5s '71...Cou.	95	100	do	b60 39½
5,000	U. S. 5s '74...Reg.	94	100	do	s30 39
10,000	U. S. 5s '74...Cou	94⅝	300	do	b30 39¼
20,000	do	94½	100	do	b3 39⅝
1,000	do	b30 94⅜	250	do	39¾
46,500	Treasury 7 3-10 ₰		206	do	39½
	Ct. Notes...small.	103⅜	905	Erie Railroad Pref.	66⅜
61,000	do	103⅜	200	do	b10 66⅜
10,000	do	b30 103⅜	550	do	66¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr Cifs	99⅝	200	do	s30 66¾
19,000	do	99⅜	118	do	66⅝
5,000	Ohio St. 6s, '80	102⅜	200	do	s60 66¾
3,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	104	800	do	s30 66
1,000	Kentucky St. 6s	93	150	do	s30 66⅜
2,000	do	92½	50	do	b30 66½
5,000	Ill. Cul Reg. Fds.	95	1150	Hudson River R.	40
2,000	Ill. War Loan	97	100	do	b30 40⅛
18,000	do	97⅛	100	do	s30 40
7,000	Indiana St. 5s	84½	10	do	39⅜
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	61	100	do	b30 40⅜
2,000	do	60¾	850	Harlem Railroad	14⅝
5,000	do	b30 60¾	300	do	b30 14⅝
3,000	do	b30 60¾	400	do	14⅝
5,000	do	60¾	25	Harlem R. Pref.	36⅛
5,000	do	s30 60

...of a numerous ... the first year after ... were enabled to re... ... in gold, in ... ... of our ... increasing with... ... receipts of the country ... imports without a bale of the crops ... In default of this, we brought other resour... ... into play, so that as far as the loss of the crop is ... the people of the United States have suf... ... loss than the leading commercial nations of ... We have much less to fear from the total ... with certainty of breadstuffs at prices ... with general merchandize, and with the precious ... which, as a gold producing country, we can ... well spare to a very large amount, we need have no ... fear of a balance of trade against us. But the crown... ... test of the great financial strength of the country ... the great degree of personal comfort that ... prevailed. Food of all kinds was never so abun... ... never cheaper or more accessible by all classes. ... has unquestionably been much individual ... suffered by parties engaged in the ... trade, but as a rule, the great mass ... never been better employed, fed or clothed. ... during the whole period of the rebellion, has ... most abundant, notwithstanding the enormous ... of the Federal Government. As soon as this ... to a full consciousness of the magnitude of the ... and of the steps necessary to be taken to meet ... its credit steadily improved. The advance in the ... value of its securities since midsummer of ... to the present time, has been fully 20 per cent. ... is still proffered to it in abundance, at 5 per ... and it will unquestionably soon be able to bor... ... at, or even at lower rates. The financial as well as ... the political difficulties by which it has been surround... ... have been so completely solved, and the great ... current of investment and speculation tends to its se... ...curities.

Such are the phenomena, or results, before us. The law, of course, must correspond to it. Certainly no nation has equal resources in agriculture, which forms the base of all other interests, and constitutes by far the greater portion of the wealth of all nations. The capital stored up in a virgin soil in the United States is far greater than the accumulated wealth of all other nations. This capital becomes instantly available to the pioneer, single-handed and alone. A large portion of the country from which the City of Chicago draws its breadstuffs has been settled hardly ten years. The Illinois Central Railroad, when built, traversed an unsettled country for nearly its whole length—a country which may now be regarded as the store-house of the West. In the United States nature enters into copartnership with industry, and furnishes, most lavishly, the capital. Our system of public works fortunately was so complete before the outbreak, that every farmer in the interior had a market for his products at his own door. These works are on a scale so grand, that vast quantities of produce from districts more than two thousand miles inland are laid with profit upon our docks, and sent thence thousands of miles to consumers in the Old World. Upon not one of our 23,000 miles of railroad or 5,000 miles of canal in the Northern States has the free movement of produce been for a moment interrupted, or its volume reduced from fear of such interruption. Industry has been every where equally free to pursue its objects. The consequence has been, that the people of the loyal States have hardly felt the burden imposed upon them. War has not shown its stern visage in their midst. Their fields have not been desolated, nor their industries disturbed. The war has, in effect, been waged upon a foreign soil, with as little loss or disturbance to the Northern States as to the commercial nations of the whole world.

Such have been the methods, or causes, of the strength and prosperity of the North. We do not deny that the experience gained has been a costly one; but it has still been cheaply purchased. Our people will no longer, as formerly, stand in constant terror of threats of political violence or disturbance, or commercial disaster, in case they would not yield implicit obedience to that arrogant and imperious caste, which for so long a time wielded the Government. Cotton is no longer a despot to inspire terror either at the North or South. We shall hereafter measure the wealth and resources of the different sections by the degree of intelligence, integrity and industry they possess. No party of malcontents will ever again seek upon a frivolous pretext, to subvert the Government, destroy our nationality, and substitute therefor petty States or tribes, which would soon exhaust their feeble means in attempts at mutual destruction. The terrible disaster which the rebels have brought upon their own heads, the end whereof is not yet seen, will forever be a beacon and warning against any similar attempt. The war has consolidated us into a nation—a nation whose material greatness must reflect that of the resources of the country it inhabits—a country in which is to be unfolded on a grand scale whatever is best in European nationalities or civilizations.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. May 5.	LOANS. April 28.	SPECIE. May 5.	SPECIE. April 28.
Philadelphia	$3,412,000	$3,382,000	$1,040,000	1,047,000
North America	3,580,259	3,386,645	694,805	696,430
Farmers & Mech.	4,884,162	4,865,510	1,110,254	1,110,610
Commercial	1,760,000	1,677,000	252,000	252,000
Mechanics'	1,948,000	1,969,000	233,875	230,100
N. Liberties	1,640,000	1,647,000	397,000	405,000
Southwark	892,547	846,540	233,340	233,700
Kensington	708,162	667,885	138,507	138,266
Penn Township	857,915	844,944	175,520	175,424
Western	1,327,160	1,465,587	411,914	412,454
Man. & Mech	1,336,070	1,360,795	150,365	150,300
Commerce	667,169	656,176	169,864	170,314
Girard	2,252,704	2,214,743	365,292	335,474
Tradesmen's	578,670	563,272	189,740	190,460
Consolidation	719,349	638,060	107,724	124,037
City	826,021	837,600	126,307	125,540
Commonwealth	622,717	621,309	77,139	77,698
Corn Exchange	645,000	658,000	100,000	106,000
Union	588,000	587,000	71,000	71,000
Total	29,324,432	28,793,116	6,049,635	6,052,827

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. May 5.	DEPOSITS. April 28.	CIRCULATION. May 5.	CIRCULATION. April 28.
Philadelphia	$2,252,000	$2,104,000	$286,000	$281,000
North America	2,282,163	2,125,529	549,174	512,570
Farmers & Mech	4,064,855	4,035,783	1,228,545	1,215,320
Commercial	1,272,000	1,201,000	162,000	146,000
Mechanics'	1,134,355	1,137,765	150,805	149,300
N. Liberties	1,449,000	1,434,000	92,000	122,000
Southwark	856,544	699,578	98,640	88,620
Kensington	723,023	702,755	223,954	214,611
Penn Township	683,470	683,060	139,293	137,060
Western	1,412,638	1,315,812	52,535	56,140
Man. & Mech	822,715	773,210	219,420	215,900
Commerce	579,685	538,694	84,500	84,545
Girard	1,244,618	1,123,523	419,495	389,057
Tradesmen's	803,562	497,637	103,994	99,750
Consolidation	453,076	357,722	232,250	219,323
City	502,108	454,872	147,027	146,510
Commonwealth	232,904	241,666	161,960	161,288
Corn Exchange	451,000	460,000	147,000	146,000
Union	317,000	327,000	153,000	149,000
Total	21,316,614	20,223,556	3,750,592	3,613,994

The aggregates compare with those of preceding statements as follows:

	April 28.	May 5.		
Capital Stock	$11,965,355	$11,984,195	Dec.	$1,160
Loans	28,793,116	29,324,432	Inc.	531,316
Specie	6,052,827	6,049,635	Dec.	2,192
Due from other Banks	3,128,069	3,823,659	Inc.	695,590
Due to other Banks	4,470,674	4,531,837	Inc.	61,163
Deposits	20,223,556	21,316,814	Inc.	1,093,058
Circulation	3,613,994	3,759,592	Inc.	145,598

The following was the day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $2,579,792 45, including $179,000 for Customs; payments, $1,074,425 52; balance, $16,-883,637 23.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 6, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 55 bbls. Ashes, 16,-301 bbls. Flour, 335 bbls. and 2,456 bags Corn Meal, 7,493 bushels Wheat, 34,125 bushels Corn, 7,800 bushels Rye, 1,030 bushels Barley, 4,267 bushels Oats, 1,875 bushels Malt, 8,129 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,473 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots have been in demand at $5 62½ ₱ 100 lbs. Nothing new in Pearls.

CHEMICALS—Sales, 25 tons Caustic Soda at $4 37½; 50 tons Sal Soda at $1 56, and 250 kegs Bicarbonate Soda at $4@$4 33.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request at steady prices. Sales, to-day, 250 bags Laguayra at 21c.@21¼c.; 155 bags St. Domingo, in bond, for export, at 14½c., and 650 bags do., in Boston, also for export, on private terms. Week's receipts of Rio, 7,000 bags; sales and shipments of do., 7,964 bags, including the cargo of the *Franklin*, (3,425 bags,) reexported to Europe. Stock of all kinds on hand this morning, 186,-482 pkgs., including 125,111 bags Rio and Santos, 3,553 bags and 25,192 mats Java, 18,978 bags Maracaibo, 4,585 bags Ceara, 2,500 mats Ceylon, 2,250 bags St. Domingo, 2,187 bags Laguayra, and 2,126 bags of other descriptions. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON now quote: Java, 25c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, 21c.@22c.; Rio, 18c.@21½c., and St. Domingo, 19c.@19½c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

STOCK OF RIO.

May 3—Baltimore, bags	29,400
May 3—Philadelphia, bags	5,000
May 6—New-York, bags	125,111
Grand total, bags	160,511

COPPER—All descriptions are quiet, at former prices.

COTTON—Has been in very limited demand, at irregular prices. Small lots were sold, including Middlings, at 26c.@27c. ₱ lb.

DYEWOODS—Sales, 300 tons Logwood, including Honduras, at $24, and Jamaica and St. Domingo at $20@$21 ₱ ton.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour, has been plenty and heavy, to-day. Prices have declined slightly. The demand has been generally moderate. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 10,850 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 00@$5 05, choice to extra State at $5 15@$5 45, chiefly at $5 20@$5 30; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 95@$5 05; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 10@$5 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 20@$5 30; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 40; Extra Ohio, trade brands, at $5 45@$5 50; Extra Genesee, at $5 50@$7 00; Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri, at $5 30@$7 00. Southern Flour is in less demand and is drooping. Sales, 1,450 bbls. at $5 45@$6 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is less active and cheaper, including extra at $5 15@$6 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 950 bbls. Rye Flour is in demand at $3@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in lively request at $2 70@$2 75 for Jersey, and $3 for choice Western and Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed, and prices are tending downward. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 23,500 bushels, including Canada Club, on private terms; white Western at $1 36; and red Western (winter) at $1 28@$1 30; red State at $1 20@$1 22 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and a trifle cheaper; sales, 37,000 bushels at 56c.@58c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered, 55c. for unsound ditto, and 57½c.@59c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow ₱ bushel. Rye has been in moderate demand, at steady rates; sales, 3,400 bushels at 80c.@83c. ₱ bushel. Barley is dull and nominal. Oats are in fair request, including Canada, at 40c.@42c.; Western at 40c.@41½c.; and State at 42½c.@43½c. ₱ bushel. The business in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD BILL reviews thus: "The tone of the market since the date of my last circular has materially changed—a gradual improvement in the value of American Flour in England, consequent upon continued wet weather, and a fear of future injury to the crop of Wheat, has had a beneficial effect on this market, and holders, with moderate supplies of the shipping qualities, have advanced the rates, and present prices are about 50c. ₱ barrel over those current this day fortnight. This advance is chiefly on Extra State and other export descriptions; the better grades participating only partially in the improvement. The retail trade for home use is rather inactive, but for the British Provinces and West Indies there is more doing. At yesterday's Produce Exchange there was no material change. The sales were slight, and buyers, if anything, had the advantage. The operations in Wheat have been quite limited. The stock being light, there is no assortment for export purposes. Sales, to arrive in May and June, have been made to the extent of 100,000 to 150,000 bush., at $1@$1 05 for Chicago, and $1 05@$1 13 for Milwaukee, but the article being higher at the West, there are no sellers now at these rates, holders generally preferring to await a market. The quantity at the Western shipping ports to come forward is large, and prevents all speculation. When the supplies begin to come regularly on the market, which will be the case in the next week or two, prices will be more steady, but in the meantime are quite nominal. Rye continues firm, and in fair demand. Indian Corn has been more active, but the late advance in English freights has checked operations, and it closes heavily. The export clearances for the fortnight aggregate to Great Britain and Ireland 37,021 bbls. Flour, 199,557 bushels Wheat, 338,003 bushels Indian Corn. To France, 3,562 bushels Wheat. To the Continent, 3,304 bbls. Flour, 5,521 bushels Corn, and 54,832 bushels Rye."

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand, and is firm at 60c.@80c., chiefly within the range, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet, yet firm, including last year's crop, at 12c.@18c. ₱ lb.

HONEY—Sales, to-day, 5 tierces Cuba, at 70c. cash, ₱ gallon.

LEAD—The demand has been limited, at former rates.

MOLASSES—Sales have been limited, to-day, having been confined to 100 hhds. Old and New Porto Rico, (by auction,) at 27c.@36c.; 65 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 27c.@29c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—A very moderate inquiry prevails, to-day, for the principal kinds, including Common Resin, at $7 75@$8 ₱ 300 lbs. Spirits Turpentine at $1 47½@$1 48¾ ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in active demand, and has advanced to $13 for Mess, for immediate and future delivery; $12 50@$13 50 for Prime Mess; and $10@$10 25 for Prime ₱ bbl. Sales 3,800 bbls. Cut Meats are more sought after, at 4¾c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is active and firm; sales 1,500 boxes at 6¼c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is again advancing; sales 3,600 tcs. and bbls. in lots, at 7¾c.@8¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate request, at uniform prices; sales, 230 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $12 75@$13 75 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess $20; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $16 75@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand, at 9c.@16c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@19c. for State ₱ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 700 bags East India, at $5@$6 ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales to 10 cases No. 1 Nutmegs at 62½c. ₱ lb.; and 1,000 bags Pepper on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been less active, to-day, sales having been confined to 391 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 6¼c.@8c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 70,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—A moderate business has been transacted in Black, chiefly Oolong, at uniform rates. Green Teas are quiet.

TIN—Has been in limited request at previous figures.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 700 bbls., in lots, at 24½c.@25½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was transacted to-day, at our revised quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s., 4¾d@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 7¾d.@8d.; Corn, 7½d.@7¾d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.@27s. 6d., and by steamer, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s., and by steamer, 50s.@55s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7¾d.@8¼d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For London—Wheat, 7¾d.@8¼d.; Corn, 6¾d.@7¼d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6¾d.@7½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ tc.; Hops, ¼d. ₱ lb.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; and Tallow, 22s. 6d. ₱ ton.

Real Estate Sales at Auction.

BY JAMES M. MILLER AND WILLIAM KENNELLY—MAY 6, 1862.

2 houses and lots, e. s. 3d-av., 20 ft. s. 50th-st.	$6,600
1 house and lot, s. s. 14th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs.	6,500
1 house and lot, corner Washington and Bank sts.	5,100
1 house and lot adjoining	1,200
1 house and lot, s. s. 25th-st., 78 ft. w. 7th av.	3,000
1 house and lot, s. s. 16th-st., 125 ft. e. 6th-av.	5,000
1 house and lot, n. s. 30th-st., 80 ft. e. 3d-av.	3,000
1 house and lot, n. e. corner 2d-av. and 80th-st.	1,420
Lot adjoining	825
Lot adjoining	810
House and lot, Jane-st.	5,000
3 houses and lots, s. e. cor. Lexington-av. and 33d-st.	8,500
1 house and lot, No. 7 St. Mark's-place	7,900
1 house and lot, n. e. corner 2d-av. and 51st-st.	5,475
2 lots, e. s. Broadway, between 66th and 67th sts.	5,600
4 lots, w. s. 1st-av., 50 ft. s. 86th-st.	2,325
1 lot, n. s. 37th-st., 225 ft. w. 2d-av.	700
1 lot adjoining	600
1 house and lot, corner Jane-st. and 8th-av.	8,925

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

3-story brick house and lot, 315 Hicks-st., Brooklyn	$3,500
Property No. 17 Ludlow-st., near Hester	4,020
1 lot on 4th-av., near 90th-st.	950

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

British Queen	Liverpool	Halifax	April 16
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	April 24
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	April 26
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	April 30
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	April 30
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	May 1
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	May 3
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 6
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	May 7
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	May 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 14
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 26
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 7
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	May 10
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	May 10
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 17
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	May 21
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	May 24
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	May 24
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Canada	New-York	Liverpool	June 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Persia*, will close at the New-York Post-office TO-DAY (Wednesday) at 9:45 o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

P. P.—YOU ARE RIGHT, BEAUREGARD IS looking after No. 1. Jeff No. 2. A. C.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

MERRITT'S NEW PORTABLE KITCHEN RANGE, Heats rooms above equal to any furnace, and does all the cooking of a family without extra fuel.
No. 1,212 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts.

POLAR REFRIGERATOR AND WATER-COOLER—The best provision preserver made; wholesale and retail. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 425 Broadway.

IMPROVED STEEL COFFEE MILLS, AT $10 and upwards. Old mills repaired, at 342 West 16th-st.

RATAN, STREET AND STABLE BROOMS of all kinds. Also, patent ratan brooms—same shape as corn brooms—for factories, work-shops, store-houses, &c. E. J. RICHMOND & CO., Manufacturers, 508 Pearl-st.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

MERINO HOSIERY,
Many styles peculiar to this house.
Excellent goods at popular prices.
UNION ADAMS, NO. 637 BROADWAY.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS AND PRACTICAL PAPER HANGERS,
Have the largest and best-selected stock of the above goods in this market. They will sell them by lot or roll to wholesale and retail buyers, and will take orders to hang them in plain and decorative styles at a small advance on cost.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERER'S GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS and DEALERS,
Call the attention of wholesale and retail buyers to the great bargains which they are now offering in the above goods.

KELLY'S, No. 239 BROADWAY.
ALL STYLES OF FIXTURES.
BLUE HOLLAND,
GREEN HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND,
WHITE HOLLAND,
PAINTED,
GOLD,
WINDOW SHADES.

HEAVY CURTAINS,
From the richest and most costly,
To the cheapest that are made.
SOLOMON & HART,
Upholsterers,
No. 369 Broadway,
are offering great inducements in the above goods.

KELLY'S, No. 239 BROADWAY.
CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
LACE No. 239 CURTAINS.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
Importers,
No. 369 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Manufacturers,
offer them to the trade and at retail much below market prices.

WINDOW-SHADES
FOR
STORE WINDOWS
AND
SKYLIGHTS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

PATON & CO.,
NO. 341 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, 5th inst., their fine assortment of
CHINTZES,
and other materials, suitable for Slip Coverings.
PRICES REDUCED.
3-4 English Chintzes from 12c. to 25c.
4-4 English Chintzes from 16c. to 25c.
4-4 French Chintzes from 18c. to 60c.
Dimities, Twills, &c., &c., proportionately low.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

RICH LACES, &c.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway,
will offer on TUESDAY, the 6th inst.,
Black Lace Veils for $2 50 worth $4.
Black Lace Veils for $3, worth $5.
Black Lace Veils for $4, worth $6.
And a large variety of other desirable goods, to which they invite the attention of customers.

WINDOW SHADES
AT
RETAIL.
Plain, Fancy and Gilt-bordered Shades made and put up at the shortest notice and at low prices.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
FROM AUCTION,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND MISSES' COTTON AND LISLE-THREAD HOSE,
VERY LOW.
FULL LINE LISLE AND SILK GLOVES,
FRENCH MITTS, ALL QUALITIES,
AT MUCH LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
50 CASES LADIES' AND MISSES'
PLAIN AND FANCY STRAWS,
BLOOMERS, MAY-QUEENS, AND ALL THE LATEST STYLES STRAWS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
EVERY VARIETY
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
FROM BEST MANUFACTURERS.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

ATDE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacks, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c. Garibaldi, Costumes. Ladies' embroidered chemises and night-gowns yoked; also, ladies' ready-made under garments; fluted handkerchiefs; initials and coat-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed clothing; cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries executed in the most perfect manner.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in their own premises, will accommodate two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with board, and rooms furnished or unfurnished. House first class. Dinner 5 to 6 P. M. References exchanged, Apply at No. 104 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board may be obtained at No. 51 Concord-st., Brooklyn; house has all the modern improvements, and is convenient to Fulton Ferry; dinner at 6½ o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET EN suite, with board; part of, or the entire third floor of the private house No. 80 East 21st-st., opposite Gramercy Park; location one of the best in the City; park privileges.

BOARDING.—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY CAN meet with a pleasant home in a small private family, on Staten Island; terms very reasonable. Address fully to HOME, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN BE accommodated with a pleasant room and board in a private family, at No. 16 West 19th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED Rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st. References given and exchanged.

A SMALL FAMILY, LIVING IN SOUTH Brooklyn, would let, with board, three or four rooms, with ample closet-room, to a party of four or five persons desiring the comforts of a home; no other boarders taken. Terms moderate. Reference required. Address L. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER months, for a gentleman, wife, four children and servant, within 1½ hours' ride or sail of the City. Good plain board, and where but few boarders are taken preferred. Address F. GRAEF, No. 703 Broadway.

NO 15 EAST 16TH-ST.—VERY LARGE AND airy rooms, handsomely furnished, in suites or single, to let to gentlemen without board; house has all the modern improvements.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE CAN BE accommodated with the comforts of a quiet home in a strictly private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 75 East 26th-st., before 3 or after 6 P. M.

HOBOKEN.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with board in a private American family; house contains all the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Apply at 282 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 11th-st., near 6th av., will let a large handsomely furnished front room to a gentleman, with breakfast in room if required. Apply at No. 138 Fulton-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR without board, at No. 38 University-place.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—SUITABLE for a family, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GETTY HOUSE, YONKERS, N. Y.—A first-class family hotel, one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad or steamboat; communication with the City every half hour; terms moderate.
WM. H. DOTY, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—WILBUR HOUSE, corner Washington and Federal sts., well known as a first-class family boarding-house, is now open for the reception of guests: is about five minutes' walk from Congress Springs or depot. MRS. E. A. WILBUR.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

AUCTION SALES.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, (late Greenwood Lake Hotel,) Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., will be opened for the reception of boarders and visitors on the 1st of May, 1862. This beautiful and healthy resort, combining a rare perfection of mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating, &c., with all the quiet home comforts, which an experienced caterer and well-cultivated farm and garden can supply, with inducements to families selecting a Summer retreat, at reasonable rates.

To secure a choice of apartments, address T. ATWOOD, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., (Chester Post-office,) or refer to JNO. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st. Visitors will take Erie Railway to Chester or Warwick Station.

PRIVATE COUNTRY BOARD.—THE SUBscriber is prepared to accommodate families or single gentlemen for the season, or by the week, at Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y. The house is pleasantly situated on the lake, which is ten miles long and one mile wide; good fishing and boating; ten miles from Chester depôt, which is 53 miles from New-York by the Erie Railroad, where wagons can be obtained at all hours. Terms moderate, and every attention paid to the comforts of the boarders. The best City references and other particulars given on application to WM. A. WATERSTONE, Bellevale, Post-office, Orange County, N. Y. No bar kept.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, RESIDING at an hour's ride from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad, can accommodate a Spanish, French or American family with board for the Summer; location very healthy and agreeable, with plenty of shade; table served in good French style; French lessons given, if required; stabling for horses. Inquire at No. 608 Broadway, or No. 562. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—NEW-JERSEY PREFERRED.—Address CITIZEN, Station G, New-York, giving description of place, if any fishing, location and price of board for a gentleman, wife, three children, eldest five years old, and two nurses; berries and fruit, must be procurable. Address for one week as above.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—FAMILIES wishing to obtain board for the Spring and Summer months, can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY AND CITY BOARD.—A FAMILY having more room than required, in a commodious house, with modern improvements, near the East River, and a fine view of it, with large garden, &c., will take a gentleman and wife to board; rooms furnished or unfurnished; board plain or extra. References exchanged. Address HURLGATE, Yorkville Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY near Tarrytown, desire to let four rooms to adults, with board. The house is large with all modern conveniences, and plenty of land attached; situation high and healthy. Address S., Box No. 32 Post-office, Tarrytown. Will B. Jones please send his address.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR OR FIVE GROWN persons can be pleasantly and comfortably accommodated with country board, in New-Jersey, less than two hours from New-York; five trains a day; no other boarders. For further information address J. J. W., care of J. E. L., No. 359 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT RIVERDALE AND Woodland, Hudson River, 14 and 100 miles distant. First-class accommodations; house private; both hot and cold water; abundance of fruit and shade. Also large carriage house. Terms $4 to $8.
PEET & GAUL, No. 1 Great Jones-st.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—SUMMER BOARDING CAN be obtained at this healthy and beautiful place. The house commands a fine view of the Lake, and in vicinity of the principal hotels. Address MAHOPAC, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR FIVE adults, servant and young child, in a healthy place, convenient to the City; farm-house preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, M., Box No. 2,304, Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at Bath, L. I., nine miles from Fulton Ferry, on the sea-shore, from $3 to $6 per week. Address E. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—No. 173 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., 3-story $400
No. 174 West 21st-st., 4-story, in complete order 650
No. 256 Hudson-st., 2-story and attic 450
No. 165 West 17th-st., 2-story and attic 300
No. 301 West 16th-st., 3-story, brick 450
No. 344 West 15th-st., 3-story, brick 450
No. 139 West 22d-st., 4-story, brown stone 600
No. 347 West 24th st., 3-story, brick 500
No. 164 West 39th-st., 4-story, brick 500
No. 7 West 41st-st., 4-story, brick 450
No. 43 Greenwich-av., 3-story and attic 600
J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st., from morning to 8 in the evening.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY to a family of 2 or 3 grown persons, 4 rooms on second floor, and 1 on third floor, about 10 or 15 minutes' walk from four ferries, Williamsburgh; pleasantly located, only 4 persons in the house; no children, rent to suit. Apply from 12 to 3, to J. H. DOUGHTY, 153 Bowery, N. Y.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for printing; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND counter-cellar of the first-class store, No. 17 Park-place and No. 14 Murray-st., (fixtures included.) Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN R. PLATT, No. 79 Murray-st.

TO LET—PRIVATE DWELLING NO. 17 ST. Luke's-place, Leroy-st.; four stories, brown-stone, 12 rooms, gas, bath and all the modern improvements; rent, $550. Apply to MIDERBURGER, No. 80 Carmine-st., or to A. FREEMAN, No. 142 Fulton-st.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, two desirable rooms, suitable for offices, or a light business. To a good tenant they will be let low, either together or separately. Apply at Room No. 4, No. 142 Fulton-st.

TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS IN STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st.,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; five copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and, if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—REASON AND FOLLY; OR LIFE IN PARIS.

WALLACK'S—THE LOVE CHASE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

B. L. FOX'S OLYMPIC THEATRE—PEOPLE'S LAWYER—FROLIC OF THE FAIRIES—SPITFIRE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

BOUPIL'S, No. 773 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

POPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN to the Secretary of War, dated 10 o'clock on Monday night, announces that he had found the enemy in large force and strongly intrenched at Williamsburgh, under command of Gen. JOE JOHNSTON himself, and evidently intending to dispute his progress towards Richmond with all their power. There had been some brisk fighting, in which Gen. HANCOCK had taken two of the enemy's redoubts, and had repulsed EARLY's rebel brigade by a brilliant bayonet charge, in which our forces killed two rebel Colonels and two Lieutenant-Colonels, and captured one Colonel and one hundred and fifty other prisoners. Gen. HANCOCK's conduct in this affair is highly commended by Gen. MCCLELLAN. At the time of sending the dispatch our losses had not been ascertained, though they were thought to be heavy, as the fighting was very severe. Gen. MCCLELLAN expresses his belief in this dispatch that the rebel force is superior to his, and announces his determination to hold it in check while he resumed his original plan, temporarily suspended by the rebel flight from Yorktown.

The rebel steamer *Merrimac* was, on Sunday afternoon, deprived of a supply of coal in a somewhat remarkable manner. A schooner-load was sent down the James River, from Richmond, for her, but, when near Newport's News, the crew on board the schooner ran her ashore on the south side of the river, and escaped to our lines in boats. Several boats were immediately manned, and started to secure the schooner, but it was impossible to tow her off, and she was burnt. She had sixty tons of coal on board.

We have two rumors this morning that Corinth has been evacuated by BEAUREGARD, and occupied by the National forces. One is telegraphed from Chicago, and the other from Cairo. The first states that Gen. POPE's army occupied the place on Sunday, taking a large rebel force prisoners as a preliminary; the other is not so definite. Both, however, are rendered doubtful by a later one from the vicinity of Corinth, which expresses the belief that the rebels are still there in heavy force, and that they intend to fight. Important movements have doubtless taken place, of which we shall soon learn the particulars.

Two dispatches from Louisville, dated Monday and Tuesday respectively, announce two engagements with MORGAN's rebel cavalry, in one of which our forces were defeated, and in the other victorious. The first fight took place at Pulaski, Tenn., on Friday last, and resulted in the capture of a number of our officers and men, after a fight of two hours and a half; and the second took place at Lebanon on Monday morning, resulting in the utter rout of the rebels, with a large number slain, 150 prisoners taken, and nearly all their horses and arms captured. It was reported that MORGAN himself was killed. This last affair was managed by Gen. DUMONT, with detachments of Kentucky and Pennsylvania cavalry.

According to a dispatch from Paducah, JEFF. THOMPSON, of whom we have recently not heard much, has suddenly made his appearance in Western Kentucky, at the head of about a thousand cavalry. On Sunday last he encountered a company of National Cavalry, near Dresden, and scattered them. No lives were lost, however.

We have advices from Port Royal to the afternoon of the 3d inst., by the arrival at this port of the *Ben De Ford*, Government steamer. The only item of news is the capture of a rebel battery at the junction of Dahoo and Pon-Pon Rivers, by the gunboat *Hale*. Two 32-pounders were taken.

An order has been issued by the Post-office Department, which directs that all letters for New-Orleans must be sent to the New-Yprk Post-office, for transmission by Government steamers in the regular mails.

The House tax bill was yesterday reported to the Senate, by the Finance Committee of that body, with about two hundred and sixty amendments.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was offered by Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, and laid over, asking the Secretary of War for copies of all reports of the battles at Pittsburgh Landing. The Homestead bill was taken up and passed—33 to 7. The Confiscation bill was debated as the special order, and several Senators made speeches for or against it. A motion made by Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, that all the measures proposed on the subject be referred to a Special Committee of Seven, excited considerable discussion, but finally prevailed, with an amendment making the number of the Committee nine—24 to 14. During the debate on the Confiscation bill, Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, from the Finance Committee, obtained consent to report the House Tax bill with amendments. Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, said there had not been unanimity in the Committee regarding the proposed amendments, and submitted a substitute embodying the views of the Board of Trade of Boston and the Chamber of Commerce of New-York. Three thousand extra copies of the bill and the amendments were ordered to be printed. After an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Senate bill appropriating $2,500 to indemnify the owners and officers of the Spanish bark *Providence*, illegally detained by the blockade, was reported. A bill to punish frauds on the Government was introduced by unanimous consent, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution from the Judiciary Committee, providing for a Committee of Two to acquaint the Senate of the impeachment of Judge HUMPHREYS, of Tennessee, was adopted. Measures will be taken to bring Judge HUMPHREYS before the bar of the Senate to answer the charges against him. He has been a strong rebel sympathizer, and has in all cases favored the rebel cause when it was possible for him to do so. It was decided, in accordance with a resolution from the Committee on Elections, that Mr. F. F. LOWE is not entitled to a seat as a representative from California. The Pacific Railroad and Telegraph bill was taken up, and after a brief debate was passed—79 against 49. An abstract of its provisions will be found in our report of the proceedings. The case of Mr. SEGUR, claiming a seat from the First District of Virginia, was at last decided in his favor, by 24 majority. Mr. SEGUR immediately assumed his seat and his duties, after taking the requisite oath. The Nebraska contested election case was considered, but was not disposed of before the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool on the 23d, and Queenstown on the 24th ult., arrived at this port last evening. The advices are one day later than were received by the *Hammonia*. The most important news by this arrival is, that the rebel ship *Emilie St. Pierre*, which was captured some time ago by the blockading fleet, has arrived at Liverpool, having been recaptured from her prize crew by the Captain and two or three of the crew who were on board. The market news is unimportant.

The anniversaries of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, the New-York Sunday School Union, the American Anti-Slavery Society, the American and Foreign Christian Union, the American Congregational Union, and the National Typographical Union, were held in this City yesterday. They were generally well attended, and exhibit in their annual reports, as a general thing, a favorable and prosperous condition.

The number of deaths among the missionaries of the American Board, within the last few months, has been very unusual. A period of less than five months, it will be noticed, is embraced in the following summary: Rev. Elijah C. Bridgman, D. D., Shanghai, Nov. 2; Mr. Edward Breath, Persia, Nov. 18; Mrs. F. M. McKinney, South Africa, Nov. 26; Rev. Wm. C. Shipman, Sandwich Islands, Dec. 21; Mrs. Sarah L. Powers, Central Turkey, Jan. 2; Rev. H. G. O. Dwight, D. D., Western Turkey, Jan. 25; Miss Cynthia Farrar, Western India, Jan. 25; Mrs. Jane W. Ireland, South Africa, Jan. 25; Mrs. Ann S. Andrews, Sandwich Islands, Jan. 27; Mrs. Sarah W. W. Deane, Micronesia, Feb. 16; Rev. Jackson G. Coffing, Central Turkey, March 25. The case of Mr. Coffing is peculiarly sad. He was on his way from Adano to Aleppo, to attend the annual meeting of his mission, when he was shot by robbers, at the distance of one hour's ride from Alexandretta. He was taken to the house of Mr. LEVI, the American Vice-Consul at Alexandretta, where he died, about twelve hours after he received his wound.

The Board of Supervisors held their regular meeting yesterday, wherein Mr. TWEED raised a small breeze by calling attention to the monthly bills of the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, which amounted to $4,569, of which no less than $2,050 was for salaries, and $335 for laborers. The bill will undergo further scrutiny. JAMES M. MCGREGOR was confirmed (on the Mayor's nomination) as Superintendent of Unsafe Buildings. The Comptroller's report shows a balance unexpended of $3,597,911 49.

Col. JAMES W. WALL has published a long and bitter article, over his own signature, attacking "the man CAMERON," "Dictator LINCOLN," and Secretary SEWARD, for the course which they have taken in the case of Mr. PIERCE BUTLER. The following is the concluding paragraph of this remarkable document: "If this effort ('to shelter the man CAMERON for his illegal acts behind the robes of the Dictator LINCOLN') prevails, then all I have to say is, that if there be a lower depth of infamy not yet attained in these times of political prostitution and reckless subserviency to arbitrary power, such Congressional action will plumb that depth. Then, with a subservient Congress, with an obedient army, with an acting assistant corps of hundreds of thousands of hungry seekers of patronage, with a muzzled Press and a powerless Judiciary, ABRAHAM LINCOLN becomes the master of this nation. It was CORBIN, the bosom friend of PATRICK HENRY, who, when Virginia was overrun by the foe, and every exigency seemed to call for the measure, and a member proposed in the Legislature to make HENRY dictator, exclaimed, with the zeal of an old Roman, '*Your dictatorial crown to his brow, my dagger to his heart.*' The Corbins are not all dead yet."

The official report of Lieut.-Col. BUTLER, of the Ninety-third Regiment, giving the particulars of the disappearance of Col. CROCKER and Major CASSIDY, is published. He gives the opinion decidedly that they were taken prisoners, and that they did not desert.

Capt. CHARLES S. MCCAULEY has published a card, replying to the charges made against him in connection with the abandonment of the Norfolk Navy-yard. He claims that he faithfully discharged what he considered to be his duty in the premises; that it would have been impossible to take the *Merrimac* over the obstructions which had been placed in the channel, and that "under the circumstances, the vast amount of public property at the Navy-yard could only have been saved by a successful defence of it."

Six boxes, packed with articles intended for wounded soldiers, have been found at Cleveland, Ohio, under circumstances which indicate that they were stolen by some unprincipled persons, who intended selling them for their own benefit.

On Saturday and Sunday last an aggregate of 2,240,729 bushels of grain were received in Buffalo, a larger quantity by far, than was ever entered there before during forty-eight hours. The totals of the more important articles are as follows: Flour 29,365 barrels; Wheat, 1,693,510 bushels; Corn 369,201; Oats, 51,029; Barley, 98,339, and Rye, 28,110.

The United States transport *Daniel Webster* from Shipping Point in 26 hours, consigned to the United States Quartermaster, arrived here last evening. She has on board 180 invalids and sick from Gen. MCCLELLAN's army at Yorktown, in charge of Drs. GRIMES and SMITH, of the United States Sanitary Board.

At General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, the Clements' forgery case was argued on appeal from the Sessions. Decision was reserved.

There was another large business on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Prices remained firm until near the close of the day, when adverse rumors from the army in Virginia caused a reaction of ⅜ @ ½ ₩ cent. Gold fell off to 102⅛, and Exchange on London declined to 114 ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were freely offered, yesterday, and prices of the principal kinds favored buyers, decidedly, yet the demand was not active. A lively business was transacted in Hog products; Mess Pork and prime Lard were dearer. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Groceries, Hay, East India Rice, Whisky, Spices, Tobacco, Codfish, Mackerel, Smoked Herring and Wool, at about previous quotations. Candles, Cotton, Fruit, Hops, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Soap, Whalebone and Foreign Liquors, were quiet. The freight engagements were not very extensive, owing, in part, to the firmness of shipowners. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

THE MYSTERY OF THE FRENCH MISSION TO RICHMOND.—Proofs accumulate as to the correctness of our special Washington advices yesterday concerning the real object of the visit of M. MERCIER to the rebel Capital, and the nature and purport of his communications with the rebel leaders. We have intelligence this morning from Richmond, by way of Fortress Monroe, which tallies, in almost every particular, with our intelligence already published from Washington. The French Minister is said in Richmond to have freely declared to the rebel leaders his belief that their rebellion was a failure, and must soon come to an end; that the Emperor was sincerely anxious that the contest should be terminated as speedily as possible by their relinquishment of it; and that he (the Emperor) would willingly proffer his good offices as a peacemaker upon the basis of their reacknowledgment of the General Government's authority intact. All this was expressed to the rebel Government unofficially, and without in any way recognizing its authoritative existence. We think there need no longer be any doubt that it was for the purpose of letting the rebel leaders know what is now the opinion of the monarch who, a year ago, extended to their "so-called Government" the rights of a belligerent power, that the Imperial representative visited Richmond. In the event of a rebel defeat on the peninsula, we shall probably at once have proof positive that this is the real truth of a matter which has been the subject of so much speculation. If so, the American Government and people, as well as the rebels, will have a very grave question for consideration.

The Flight and Fight in the Peninsula.

It is almost bewildering to attempt to follow the campaign in the Virginia peninsula, as reported in the rapid throng of telegrams. Not one, but half-a-dozen centres of action attract the eye in the complex though converging scheme of operations in front and flank and rear, adopted by Gen. MCCLELLAN for the capture of the enemy. If anything could be unlike the unity of action that has characterized the siege of Yorktown for the past month, it is the exciting and shifting spectacle now presented by the rebel force in mingled fight and flight, pressed and pursued by the Army of the Union.

What were the plans and hopes of the rebel commanders when, to save themselves from certain destruction, they resolved to abandon their stronghold at Yorktown? To form a new defensive line this side of Richmond? We can hardly think so; and neither the abandonment of that powerful position, on whose defences ten months' labor was spent, nor the form of the retreat—leaving behind them vast supplies of cannon, stores and equipments, indispensable in forming a new line of defence—encourages the surmise that they had any such hope. What, in all likelihood, they did and do hope, is to protract the advance of the National force so as to cover the retreat of the rebel "Government" from Richmond, and such of their military force as can be withdrawn. With this view they have established a series of works, extending back the whole line to the rebel capital, and on these works hundreds and thousands of negroes have for months been employed. These will form so many stepping-stones, as it were, where they may make successive stands, and both delay and cripple the advancing Union army. Whether their demoralized force is the stuff with which to carry out this programme, remains to be seen. But it is obviously the plan of the chiefs, and Gen. MCCLELLAN, in his latest dispatch, mentions it as the unanimous testimony of the prisoners taken, that the rebels will "dispute every step to Richmond."

The first of these stopping-places is Williamsburgh, and here the rear of the enemy, in strong force, has taken up its position, under Gen. JOE JOHNSTON. Indeed, so strong is the enemy at this point, that Gen. MCCLELLAN, who hurried up thither on Monday, found his progress barred by a force a "good deal superior" to his own. When, however, the Commander states that his entire army is considerably inferior to that of the rebels, we must, of course, understand thereby the force before Williamsburgh, exclusive of the division of FRANKLIN, then on its way up York River, and the reserves left behind at Yorktown. Our details of the engagement which took place at Williamsburgh on Monday, are yet very imperfect, but it seems to have been a severe encounter, in which our troops displayed all their wonted bravery and vigor, and gained some positive advantages. Gen. MCCLELLAN modestly confines his present intentions to "holding them in check," but this is qualified by the significant phrase, "*while I resume my original plan.*"

What does this expression signify? Obviously it means the plan indicated in Gen. MCCLELLAN's first dispatch of Sunday, sent on the heels of the retreat of the rebels. In this he says: "I move FRANKLIN's Division and as much more as I can transport by water up to West Point to-day." It appears, however, that the movement was not executed that day; but the gunboats alone were sent up on a reconnoissance, with intent that the transports should follow if the report proved favorable. We have already intelligence that the gunboats have reached West Point, capturing or destroying many rebel transports on their way, and subsequently landed a force and destroyed a bridge on the railroad leading to Richmond. We may therefore suppose that Gen. MCCLELLAN's plan was promptly carried out. If so, twenty-five thousand men are now at the neck of the peninsula, a dozen miles in the rear of JOHNSTON's force, barring its escape to Richmond. The entire rebel army is thus confined in a *cul-de-sac*, with outlet nowhere, and the two Union forces pressing upon it from opposite sides. Whether they fight with the passion of beasts driven to bay and goaded to desperation, or, as they have done on so many other occasions, quietly resign themselves to inevitable fate, their ultimate capture can hardly be escaped. It would be impossible to imagine a more intensely exciting situation than that presented by the campaign in the peninsula, whither all eyes are now directed.

GUERRILLAS IN TENNESSEE.—Of the partisan rebel troopers who annoy the rear of our army in Tennessee, the most noted is a cavalry corps commanded by one MORGAN. This fellow began to figure while our army was in Central Kentucky last Winter, and since it moved southward he has been particularly active. He and his men turn up everywhere. Now they are reported as killing a picket; now waylaying and entrapping small detachments of our troops; now burning bridges, tearing up railroad tracks, scouring the country in every direction, plundering houses, frightening women and children, and mingling, on general principles, the occupation of rebel mosstroopers with that of bandits and marauders. He is the first genuine specimen of those guerrillas with which, when all other means of waging war fail, the rebels threaten to devastate their own section of the country. His field of operation is mainly a narrow strip of country running north and south from Nashville to either border of Tennessee, along the line of the railroad which our troops travel in going south or north by Nashville. He likes particularly to commit his depredations tantalizingly near to the Capital, and says that he will yet have ANDY JOHNSON and other large game among his prisoners of war. We have already published a good many tale of the fellow's doings, and some others are reported this morning. Last Friday he and his men made a sudden swoop upon a detachment of National troops stationed in the village of Pulaski, Giles County, Southern Tennessee, and, after a skirmish, captured four Union Captains, nine Lieutenants, an Adjutant, and about 250 privates, whom he spiked by putting them all upon their parole of honor. Three days afterward he suddenly turned up at the town of Lebanon, Wilson County, Northern Tennessee, nearly a hundred miles by the traveled route from the scene of the previous exploit; but this time the tide of battle turned against him. A large number of his men were taken prisoners, the rest routed, and he himself is said to be slain. This is the first time MORGAN is reported to be killed; and, if he has half as many lives as some other rebel chieftains in the Southwest, it need not disappoint anybody if he turn up again—in time, at least, to be hanged.

Marauders like MORGAN, are not to be dreaded after the destruction of the main rebel force. Such men follow the wake of retreating armies. Immediately after the rebel army was expelled from Kentucky, MORGAN left also. Now, when it is in and on the borders of Tennessee, he hovers around that State. He cannot remain there long after it leaves; for the local military police of the State itself will be employed for his destruction. So that, whether his troop is now destroyed, and he himself slain, is of no great moment; for it is certain that his time is short.

The Pacific Railroad.

If evidence were wanting of the indomitable courage with which the country regards its future, it would be found in the fact that at this stage of the national struggle, and while the Treasury is still awaiting the revenue to be produced by a system of taxation still to be framed, Congress has nerve to enact a law providing for the completion of the most gigantic internal improvement the age has yet contemplated. The House of Representatives yesterday passed the Pacific Railroad bill, by a majority of thirty. Thus a measure which through years of popular prosperity and pecuniary opulence found no adequate support, is in a fair way to be put in practice at a period, which the outside world agrees to regard as that of the nation's extremity.

The bill which has found favor at the popular end of the Capitol is substantially the same, so far as corporators and monetary arrangements are concerned, as that which has been prominently pressed upon Congress for several years past. The Government is to be represented in the Company by five Commissioners; public lands are granted and the public credit loaned to the enterprise, the latter taking the shape of 6 per cent. bonds, of $1,000 each, running thirty years. The route chosen is known as the "middle" route, namely, from Western Kansas to Western Nevada, and the Government engages to concede to the railroads now in course of construction through Kansas and California, such aid as may be necessary to their completion. And as a return for such subsidies and grants, the usual preference is to be given to the Government in the transmission of troops and *material*, and in the use of the telegraph, which the Company is also required to construct, collateral with its road. Two years are given for the location of the track, and until forty miles are actually laid, the Government bounty does not become operative.

The bill, so far as the summary before us represents it, is wisely and carefully framed, affording the enterprise liberal encouragement, without placing the public land and treasure at the mercy of reckless speculators. There is small doubt of its passage through the Senate, and none whatever, of its approval by the President. Thus have we another illustration of the impulse which war lends to the march of civilization.

PROPHETIC FALLACIES.—Prophesying has proved rather a profitless business since the war began, yet the number of parties who have gone into it, and the amount of capital invested and sunk in it, both on this side of the water and abroad, was never greater. Thus far, it seems as if the foreign prophets had not succeeded as well in the business as our own, but this may be partly because, owing to their distance from us, we have in very many instances been able to place, right alongside of their prophecies, events which showed their utter falsity.

One of the most remarkable instances of this is to be found in a recent article from the London *Morning Herald*. The predictions, expressed and implied, which were contained in that article, and which events falsified by the time it reached us, are enough to make the most confident of prophets hide his head in confusion.

There is the prediction that our fleet could do nothing with New-Orleans, that Island No. 10 would be able to resist us, that if BEAUREGARD were beaten at Corinth his retreat or rout would be covered by a Confederate army of 130,000 men, lying between Corinth and Island No. 10, and that success on our part would only "stave off the day of reckoning till the setting in of the sickly season," while "defeat implies utter and sickening ruin," inasmuch as the South commands the Mississippi, and fleets of transports would cut off our retreat, so that "not a single Federal soldier need escape," a prospect which the writer evidently rejoices much over, although at the beginning of the article he holds up his hands in affected horror at the loss of life to be anticipated.

We should like to have this writer here for half-an-hour or so, that we might read himself article to him with appropriate notes. It would be pleasant to see his face lengthen as he learned that New-Orleans was ours; that Island No. 10 was captured; that BEAUREGARD was beaten at Pittsburgh Landing, and that there was no army of 130,000 between Corinth and Island No. 10, and that the Mississippi, instead of being controlled by them, is almost all under the guns of National vessels.

But the writer reserved his most startling predictions for the Virginia campaign. Here he could see nothing for us but utter defeat and disorder, and "a people armed with the bowie-knife and the revolver, butchering every National fugitive in cold blood." But this terrible foreboding, we find, is based upon the prediction that, "Run who may in the present war, the Virginians will never run;" a prediction which, coming after BANKS' chase of JACKSON through the Shenandoah Valley, and right on the heels of the evacuation of Yorktown, is enough to provoke a grin from JEFF. DAVIS himself. The Virginians never run! Why! their performances in that line have given to literature the word "skedaddle," have given to the mystic letters F. F. V., before which the lickspittles of the South have bowed in awe so long, the new signification of Fleet-Footed Virginians, and have made them the object of scorn and derision even to the rebels themselves. Their beau ideal is FLOYD, the man who determined to die rather than surrender, and incontinently ran away to avoid either disagreeable necessity.

Prophesying is a hazardous business anywhere, but so sorry a failure as this speculator has made is rarely to be met with.

A Tale for the Marines.

A pleasant little story is told in our English files, of the way in which the British ship *Emilie St. Pierre*, a prize of our blockading squadron, made captive her captors, and sailed into Liverpool the other day with all sail bent and colors flying. The vessel in question was seized under suspicious circumstances, off Charleston, on the 18th of March; and a portion of the crew having been removed, and a prize crew, numbering one Lieutenant and fifteen men substituted, the ship was ordered to Philadelphia for condemnation. Three of the original crew were left on board, the Captain, the steward, and cook. These three, before Cape Hatteras had been passed, executed a bold and ingenious scheme for recovering possession of the ship; and circumstances and the indifference of the prize crew favoring them, actually succeeded in overpowering and confining the officers, without alarming the crew, and in placing the hatches over the crew before any suspicion of the attempt had been excited. Enough of the captives to navigate the vessel and carry her safely to England were subsequently released upon parole. The heroism of the attempt, and still more its success, obtain the unqualified praise of the British Press, who are quite enraptured at the entire transaction. We, however, who remember what the colored steward, JOHN TILLMAN, did single-handed in the same line of business last July, when he brought the rebel prize *S. J. Waring* into New-York, must needs award the palm of superior gallantry to the American negro.

There is little doubt of this exploit becoming the topic of diplomatic correspondence. The Captain of the *St. Pierre* had no warrant in maritime law for resuming possession of his ship while on its way to an Admiralty Court, which had yet to decide upon its innocence or guilt. Had it been the vessel of a belligerent, such an act would have been protected by the usages of war. But as the vessel of a neutral, it was bound to submit to the judgment of a Prize Court, without resistance or hesitation. While this point is perfectly clear in itself, it becomes still clearer in view of the fact, that after an act of war, namely the confining and wounding of those legally in charge of the vessel, a lieutenant and sailors of the American navy were carried as prisoners of war into a neutral port. This phase of the transaction has no circumstance justifiable under international law. It is unquestionably an exceedingly neat little bit of business; but it will require from England reparation as complete and satisfactory as that we frankly rendered in the instance of the *Trent*. All the credit of surprising and treacherously caging men, who, confiding in known principles of maritime law and honor, were wholly unsuspicious and unprepared, these three heroes may freely enjoy. But the jest, merry as it is, will demand a very pretty indemnity.

ANOTHER OPINION OF THE CITY JUDGE.—Judge MCCUNN has returned to the charge, his opportunity being the charge to the Grand Jury. We should grieve profoundly to find ourselves classed with those who see no good in this magistrate. The very address we allude to exhibits some of the Judge's better characteristics to the highest advantage. His points are well taken, and lucidly stated; and in learning the difficult duties of the Grand Juror, the wayfarer, after hearing this admirably digested summary, can by no possibility err. But these are not the only things brought to light by the charge. Another trait of Judge MCCUNN's character is his persistence, when by logic or sophism he has wrought himself into a state of dogmatic conviction in his opinions; and this peculiarity is finely displayed in the presentation to the Grand Jury of his favorite view of Sunday Liquor laws, "beverage, biberagium," and all. The Grand Jury has before it much work cut out for it by the rumsellers. The Judge was warranted in urging upon its attention not only the subject, but his legal prognosis thereof; and it now remains for Jury, Grand and Petit, to decide whether the Legislature meant to forbid the sale of rum of a Sunday, or to require it to be conducted in decency and secresy. If the latter dogma hold good, then does society owe reparation to the Justice and reprobation to the Legislature.

The Remains of Gen. C. F. Smith.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 6.

The remains of Gen. C. F. SMITH, the hero of Fort Donelson, were removed from Independence Hall, to their last resting-place at Laurel Hill, this afternoon. The ceremonies, which were of the most solemn character, were participated in by a large number of officers of the army, including Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, and the navy, together with all the civic dignitaries. The military display was very imposing.

Municipal Election in Atchison.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Tuesday, May 4.

The municipal election to-day resulted in the election of most of the Union and anti-Jayhawkers ticket by a majority of 30. The Council are Union.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

A Confirmation of the Statement Regarding the Visit of Count Mercier to Richmond.

Condition and Prospects of the Rebels.

How Letters Can be Sent to New-Orleans.

The Tax Bill Reported to the Senate with Two Hundred and Sixty Amendments.

Passage of the Pacific Railroad Bill in the House.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 6.

THE MISSION OF M. MERCIER—A CONFIRMATION.

The Washington *Star* of this evening has news from Richmond so strongly confirmatory of my account of the reasons of the French Minister's visit to the rebels, that I send you the leading points. It purports to be a letter from Fortress Monroe, dated on Sunday, and says:

"There is interesting information here from Richmond, embracing the account given by members of JEFF DAVIS' Government of the purport of the French Minister's intercourse with them during his recent brief visit to Richmond. They now admit that his communications with them were wholly unofficial, and indeed that he had no intercourse whatever, except a mere interchange of commonplace civility with any of them, other than BENJAMIN, and one or two whom he had in times past known well personally in society in Washington. They also now admit that he went there only to obtain assurances of the safety, in any event, of the tobacco of the French Government, long since bought and paid for with French money. It is inferred that he obtained the assurances on that head he is said to have sought.

In private and wholly unofficial conversation with BENJAMIN and the others referred to above, he is now said in Richmond to have freely declared his belief that the rebellion is a failure, and must soon come to an end, and that however willing the Emperor might have been to have seriously considered the question of their recognition when there was an apparent prospect that "the Confederacy" could sustain itself in arms, the fact that their case is now hopeless against the United States, could only make him and all other rulers of commercial European nations sincerely anxious, for the sake of the commerce of the world, that *the contest should be terminated as speedily as possible, by their relinquishment of it.*

He is further stated to have reminded them that not long since, according to our published diplomatic correspondence, LOUIS NAPOLEON had said to the authorities in Washington, that while he did not feel at liberty to volunteer interference in the affair, they might rest assured that whenever the latter regarded his good offices as a peacemaker desirable, he would be found ready to seek to bring about a reconciliation upon satisfactory terms to both parties, if that were possible. Speaking as an individual, he is said to have expressed the opinion that LOUIS NAPOLEON would be found willing to seek to obtain from the United States a cessation of hostilities upon the basis of their reacknowledgment of the General Government's authority intact, upon terms that would amount to as near an approach to the *status quo ante bellum* as might be possible under the circumstances.

While thus freely expressing his personal opinions to personal friends there, it is now conceded in Richmond that he took due care to avoid everything like official intercourse with any one there. *He certainly left on the minds of the leaders the belief that he regarded their cause as hopelessly lost*, and was simply of opinion that the quicker they laid down their arms and returned to their allegiance, the better it would be for their own future in the Union, and for the interests of international commerce everywhere.

I write you this gossip for what it is worth. It is a mere narrative of what appears to be a very straight story from Richmond, that wears throughout it an air of considerable probability."

The TIMES' dispatch in regard to Count MERCIER's visit to Richmond, produced a prodigious commotion among the politicians of Washington, to-night, who have been racking their brains in vain to fathom the mystery. They see it all plainly now, and wonder how the TIMES got so far ahead of them.

RETURN OF COUNT MERCIER.

Count MERCIER returned last night from Yorktown, where he has been on a visit of curiosity and pleasure. In company of F. P. BLAIR, Jr., Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio; Col. FRANK BLAIR, Capt. FOX, of the Navy Department; Hon. A. OLIN, and others, Count MERCIER visited Yorktown and Gloucester on Sunday, a few hours after the rebels left. The party state that the water was blackened for two hundred yards on each side of the wharf at Yorktown with the powder thrown into the river. The stores abandoned by the rebels, they say, were immense, and exhibit the most conclusive evidence of demoralization and confusion in the retreat.

OTHER ARRIVALS FROM YORKTOWN.

Col. PULESTON, military agent of Pennsylvania; Hon. Mr. PERRY, member of Congress of New-Jersey, and Mr. WHITE, ex-Mayor of Chicago, returned from Yorktown to-day. While at the headquarters of Gen. MCCLELLAN, on Sunday afternoon and evening, these gentlemen had opportunities of conversing freely with the rebel prisoners and deserters brought in. One of the former, Capt. FRANK LEE, of the Thirty-second Virginia Regiment, expressed great confidence in the ultimate success of the Confederates, but admitted that it was probable they (the rebels) would loose Richmond and other seaboard towns, and be obliged to fall back into the interior of rebellion, where our iron-clad boats could not reach them, and where they could fight as "man to man." He indicated this, since the fall of New-Orleans, to be the sentiment of the rebel army generally. Capt. LEE had just been, he said, deprived of his command, under the new Conscription act, which provides that all officers heretofore holding State commissions shall be reappointed or superceded by JEFF. DAVIS. Capt. SEGAR, the son of Mr. SEGAR, recently elected to the National Congress, supercedes LEE, and he (LEE) admitted that this act was creating great dissatisfaction in the rebel army. LEE was captured while visiting his parents, who are wealthy citizens residing a few miles beyond Yorktown. Assuming that our troops occupied Williamsburgh, he asked that his parents be removed there for their better protection. He refused to give any estimate of the rebel strength before Yorktown, but mentioned several Generals in command there—among them ROGER A. PRYOR and HILL. MAGRUDER, he said, was very popular, and was opposed to the evacuation, which was as much a surprise to their army as to ours. He frequently referred to our iron-clad boats, in a manner which indicated the fear they caused to the rebels. Being an intelligent man, and one of the F. F. V.'s, he knew many of the officers of the old army now in the rebel service, and becoming himself personally known to several on our side, much interesting information was obtained of their doings and whereabouts. Of our politicians, he spoke enthusiastically of VALLANDIGHAM, and said that he was regarded by the Confederates as a "noble," bold and independent man, who was much admired. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, he said, was sometime since released on parole, and now living with his family.

Other prisoners confirmed LEE's statement as to the

...Committee on Finance have reported ...hundred and sixty amendments to the ...Tax bill, after having heard the Representa... of delegations representing various interests. ...the amendments they have stricken out the ...on all rectified and mixed, and increased ...on distilled spirits to twenty cents per ..., to be collected at the distilleries; ...not to operate upon the stocks on hand ...previous to the passage of this act. The tax on ...wine is stricken out. Lager-beer and other ...liquors remain undisturbed. Three per cent. is ...imposed on the gross receipts of railroads, steam... &c.; thirty cents instead of fifty cents a head ...cattle, adding five cents on calves; tobacco, twenty ...cents per pound; cigars, from ten cents to 35 cents, ...according to quality. The tax of one cent per pound ...on cotton is stricken out, and Schedule A, taxing pianos, ...carriages, &c., nearly all stricken out—re...ducing the tax on billiard tables and dogs. The ...Committee have not changed the mode of collec...tion, but have modified the section in the act of the ...4th of August for raising $20,000,000 by tax, and ...making the provision applicable for one year. Mr. ...McDOUGALL, of the Finance Committee, has proposed ...a substitute, based on the recommendations of the ...Boston Board of Trade, and the New-York and ...Philadelphia Chambers of Commerce, embracing a ...system of payment by stamps.

LETTERS FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 6, 1862.

All letters for New-Orleans should be sent to New-York Post-office for transmission by Government steamers in the regular mails.

(Signed) JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The passage of the Pacific Railroad bill in the House to-day was generally anticipated; but there is a general disbelief in its becoming a law during the present session of Congress.

THE RADICALS AND GEN. M'CLELLAN.

The radicals in Congress were bitter against McCLELLAN yesterday because the rebels did not stand and fight him at Yorktown. They are bitter against him to-day because the rebels do stand and fight him at Williamsburgh. It is not likely McCLELLAN will ever be right in their sight. It is enough to say that Gen. McCLELLAN has asked of Providence no higher boon than that the rebels should stand in the Peninsula long enough for him to get part of his army in their rear, so as to capture the whole of them. It seems that this result was about to take place, as if to confound his enemies.

THE HUMPHREYS IMPEACHMENT CASE.

The merits of the Humphreys impeachment case, initiated in the House of Representatives, are briefly these, as appears from the report of the Judiciary Committee: HUMPHREYS was commissioned District Judge for three Districts in the State of Tennessee, on the 26th of March, 1853, and still holds his commission, not having resigned it. The testimony of Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, Mr. TRIGG and Mr. LELAND, all citizens of Tennessee, show that HUMPHREYS, in a public meeting at Nashville in December, 1860, declared in favor of secession, and refused, when interrogated, to declare South Carolina subject to the laws of the United States. He, about that time, published articles in newspapers, in which he took strong ground in favor of secession. He has neglected his duties as Judge ever since the adoption of the ordinance of secession, by the Tennessee Legislature. He has refused to hold his Court because he considered the authority of the United States obsolete in Tennessee, and since that time he has officiated as Judge for the rebel Confederacy, and held citizens of the United States to answer before him as such rebel Judge for disloyalty to the said rebel Confederacy. He has advised a citizen so charged and brought before him to forswear allegiance to the United States, by taking the oath of allegiance to the self-styled Southern Confederacy, and upon the refusal to do so, he required of the citizen a bond in a large sum, conditioned that he should leave Tennessee, the place of his residence, within forty days. HUMPHREYS has also entertained proceedings under the treasonable acts of the rebel Congress for the confiscation of the property of loyal citizens of the United States, for the use of the rebel Confederacy, and in aid of the rebellion now prosecuted against the United States.

THE CONFIRMATION OF ZERMAN.

You were informed last night that J. NAPOLEON ZERMAN, an exiled Austrian, lately on Gen. FREMONT'S Staff, had been confirmed by the Senate as a Brigadier-General. This fact has astounded the knowing ones of Washington, and especially the foreign Diplomatic Corps. Count MERCIER avers that when he was with the French Embassy at Madrid he knew ZERMAN as a detected adventurer and impostor at that Court; that his career, if romantic, as stated in the dispatches, has simply the romance of crime; that he is a convicted swindler and forger, who has served in the galleys and pined in the jails of Europe so often that such facts ceased to be novelties worth mentioning. At the Navy Department, to-day, I learned that Gen. ZERMAN, a short time since, would have gladly accepted a position as Master's Mate in our naval service, with the moderate stipend of $40 a month; but he was spared this obscure fate to rejoice in the star of an American Brigadier.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF YORKTOWN, ETC.

Brig.-Gen. VAN ALEN has been appointed by Gen. McCLELLAN Military Governor and Commandant of Yorktown and Gloucester Point, with Capt. CYRUS HALDERMAN for Adjutant.

LIEUT. WORDEN IN CONGRESS.

Lieut. WORDEN visited both branches of Congress to-day, and met with a warm reception from members, who congratulated him on his convalescence.

COL. JENNISON IN WASHINGTON.

Col. JENNISON, of Kansas, the distinguished Jay Hawker, it is said, arrived in Washington to-night.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Lieut. ALEXANDER MURRAY has been detached by the Navy Department from the *Louisiana*, and ordered to the command of the United States steam gunboat Tahoga.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer JOHN WALKER is detached from the *Flag*, and ordered to the *Fort Henry*, and Acting Assistant Engineer M. DANDREAU is detached from the *Fort Henry*, and ordered to the *Flag*.

Lieut. DAWSON PHŒNIX has been ordered to report to Commodore PENDERGRAST, for ordnance duty, at Philadelphia.

Acting-Master EDWARD W. WHITE is ordered to the United States steamer *Mount Vernon*.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 6.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented a petition, asking equal privileges in the mails for certain newspapers.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War communicate to the Senate copies of all reports of the officers in command at the recent battles at Pittsburgh Landing. Laid over.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented petitions in favor of a bankrupt act.

The Homestead bill was then taken up, the question being on Mr. CARLILE'S amendment.

The amendment was rejected by yeas 11, nays 28.

The bill was then passed by yeas 33, nays 7.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Kennedy, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, McDougal, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson of Massachusetts, Wilson of Missouri, Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Powell, Saulsbury and Willey.

The bill for the incorporation of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad was taken up and discussed till the morning hour expired.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) moved to postpone the special order. Negatived—Yeas, 14; Nays, 23.

The Confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to the amendment of the Senator from Vermont, striking out all after the first section and substituting the second section. It provides that the act shall not be construed in any way to affect the punishment of any person for treason. The third section authorizes and requires the President to seize property of the leading rebels substantially the same as Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment to the original bill. The fourth section provides that whenever deemed necessary to suppress the rebellion, the President be authorized to seize personal property of other rebels not included in the list. The fifth section provides that when the owners of property flee, so that they cannot be brought to trial, if they do not appear by a certain day specified by the Constitution, the property be confiscated and the slaves freed. The sixth section provides that the President be authorized and required to make proclamation, and fix the day, not more than thirty days after, and all persons who continue in rebellion, their slaves shall be free. The seventh section provides for voluntary colonization and emigration. The eighth section gives the President power of amnesty.

Mr. WILSON briefly explained his substitute.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he thought the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts went a great way toward harmonizing the differences in the Senate. He thought if it were referred to the Special Committee we might have a bill on which all could agree. He moved that all the bills be referred to a Special Committee of seven.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, (Rep.,) thought under the Constitution, we had no power to give the President power to point out crime and liberate the slaves of any man by simple proclamation. He was opposed to all these bills, which look to punishment before conviction in a proper Court. He said the bill of the Senator from Illinois was reported to the Senate on the 14th of January, 1862. It had been considered twenty-five days, and there had been twenty speeches made on it, which, with the running debate, makes 173 columns of the *Globe*. He did not think the evil would be remedied by the reference to any Committee.

Mr. WILSON thought the days spent in maturing such important bills well spent. If the Senator from New-Hampshire had spent his time studying the bill, instead of finding out how much time had been spent, he thought he would not so readily pronounce this amendment unconstitutional. He contended that Slavery was the real cause, and we could punish the rebels more by taking their slaves than in any other way; and he believed we had the constitutional power to free the slaves of every rebel. He believed the whole free people would vote for such a bill. He thought it was a duty we owed to the nation and to humanity to strike down the power of Slavery, so as to secure future peace and safety. It was an opportunity which comes to nations once in ages, and ought not to be neglected. If Congress neglected its duty in this respect, he believed the same leaders of this rebellion would come back to these chambers to shake their bloody hands in our faces. He warned the Senator not to underrate the power of Slavery.

Mr. HALE said the Senator need not argue about the moral or evil strength of the slave power. He felt it more than the Senator from Massachusetts ever did. He had the slave power send a message from this city to the Democratic Convention in his State, to reconsider his nomination to Congress, and the Democratic Party nominated another man. He knew all about the strength of the slave power. If, in our zeal against Slavery, the Senate infringed on the Constitution, he would, in the language of the Senator from Vermont, (Mr. COLLAMER,) make our institutions a failure. The early Anti-Slavery people adhered strictly to the doctrine of non-interference with Slavery in the States. The Democratic and Whig Parties were destroyed for want of fidelity, and the Republican Party sprung up, and he did not want written on their tombstone: "The party that split on the rock of its predecessors." If there was anything the Republican Party had declared early and late, it was fidelity to the Constitution, and he wanted the Constitution still left after the rebellion was over.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) said he had voted the other day against a reference to the Committee composed partly of enemies to the bill, but he thought now, after so long a discussion, if it could be referred to a Committee of friends, a bill could be prepared that would meet with approbation.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said he had no hope of an efficient Confiscation bill if they went to a Committee. The bill of the Senator from Illinois did not go too far, and those who were impoverishing themselves to defend the nation would not consider a bill to take the property of the leaders of this accursed rebellion as too sweeping! If the bill went to a Committee, it would come back a sort of milk-and-water concern, shorn of all force and strength.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said he differed from the Senator from Ohio, and thought the time had now come for a reference of these measures to a special Committee. We had more than a dozen bills on the table, some of them from those opposed to the measure, but others from friends. He believed the principle was safe if it did go to the Committee.

Mr. CLARK said, on no measure had we given so much careful thought. He did not make the motion with any idea of renunciating the principle of confiscation. He wanted an efficient confiscation bill, but at the same time he wanted it in accordance with the Constitution, and he believed that it could be done.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) said that although he had agreed to the bill reported from the Committee, he did not feel himself bound to every letter of the bill. He was in favor of a Confiscation bill, and he might say that without his vote the present bill would not have been reported from the Committee. He should vote against its reference.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) said he should vote for its reference, because he thought that now a bill could be speedily reported that would meet the views of the Senate.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said he should not vote for its reference, but hoped a good bill might be passed, even though it went to the Committee; but he thought the tendency would be to dilute the bill down so as to become harmless. It saddened him beyond measure, to see the same course pursued, even at this hour, which led us into this war, even after a year of devastation and bloodshed. He asked if it was not time that we took counsel of judgment, and stop asking how the rebels feel? At the commencement, a single regiment at Charleston might have stopped the war; but nothing was done, because of being afraid of hurting the feelings of rebels and traitors. It was idle to talk of confiscating the property of rebels through Courts. We might as well make war through Courts. That was the very reason why we needed such a bill—because we could not act through Courts. He contended that the bill of the Senator from Vermont provided for taking all perishable, or property expensive to keep, without Courts.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) spoke at some length in defence of those who voted for reference last Friday against the charge of being opposed to confiscation, and unfriendly to the measure.

By consent, Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported the Tax bill with amendments.

Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, (Opp.,) said there had not been active unanimity in the Committee on Finance.

On the proposed amendments of the Committee he offered a substitute for the bill as reported, embodying the views of the Board of Trade of Boston and the Chamber of Commerce of New-York on the subject of taxation.

Mr. SUMNER moved that three thousand extra copies of the bill and amendment be printed. Agreed to.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) also expressed dissent from some of the features of the bill, as reported.

The consideration of the Confiscation bill was resumed.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) at some length defended his bill. He contended that we could not, under the Constitution, punish before conviction, but that we had power to provide further punishment for treason on conviction.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he had said nothing on this measure, for he had been constantly occupied for days, and sometimes nights, on the Tax bill. He had been unable even to listen to most of the debates, yet he had been set down by the Senator from Illinois as unfriendly to the measure, because he happened to vote for its reference. He knew it was a very important measure, and knew there were various opinions among his own political friends, and therefore voted for the reference, and did not know who made the motion for reference. He was in favor of confiscating the property of rebels, and had been from the beginning, according to the Constitution, and no further, and he thought it best to refer the subject to a Committee for investigation.

Mr. TRUMBULL disclaimed any idea of pointing out any Senator. He had replied to some remarks made by a Senator, and said he supposed he was not in favor of confiscation. He supposed so from the vote he gave. He was glad if the Senator was in favor of confiscation.

On the suggestion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, Mr. CLARK modified his motion, so as to make the number of the Committee nine.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) denied that he was the enemy of confiscation. He thought he was the very ARIX TELEMON of confiscation.

Mr. CLARK'S motion to refer was then carried.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Kennedy, McDougal, Morrill, Powell, Saulsbury, Simmons, Stark, Sumner, Willey, Wilson of Massachusetts, Wilson of Missouri—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Dixon, Grimes, Hall, Harlan, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Pomeroy, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wright—14.

The Senate went into executive session and on the doors being opened adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 6.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the Senate bill appropriating $2,500, for indemnification to the owners and officers of the Spanish bark *Providence*, illegally detained by the blockade.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to punish frauds on the Government, which provides that all persons engaged in furnishing supplies of any kind for any department of the Government, by contract or otherwise, or performing any service therefor, who shall be found guilty of fraud in any United States Court, and all accessories thereto, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than six months, nor more than ten years, and a fine not exceeding double the amount of the fraud, and all officers are required, when frauds are discovered, to institute a suit. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Judiciary, offered a resolution, that a Committee of two be appointed to go to the Senate, and at the bar thereof, in the name of the House of Representatives and of the people of the United States, impeach WEST H. HUMPHREYS, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the several districts of Tennessee, of high crimes and misdemeanors, and acquaint the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same, and that the Committee demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of said WEST H. HUMPHREYS to answer said impeachment.

In response to a question for information, the report of the Judiciary Committee was read, in effect that the Judge has acted out his secession proclivities.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) showed the justice of the present proceedings for impeachment. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up the California election case. The resolution reported from the Committee on Elections declares F. F. LOWE is not entitled to a seat as a Representative from that State. Mr. DAWES explained that the prayer of the memorialists was founded upon a statute of the United States as well as on the construction of the Constitution of the United States, California claiming three Representatives in the present Congress, the number to which she is entitled under the apportionment based on the last census. Mr. DAWES maintained that, if California under the new apportionment was entitled to three Representatives, every other State may claim the same advantages; but there could not be representation under different laws, and hence the adverse report in this case.

Mr. PHELPS, of California, (Opp.,) stated some of the circumstances of the case, claiming that, in the absence of any law determining when the census shall take effect for the purpose of representation, the right of every State accrues at the very moment the number of Representatives to which she is entitled is ascertained.

The resolution of the Committee was adopted.

The Pacific Railroad and Telegraph bill was taken up.

The bill contains the names of seventy-five persons in different sections of the country, who, with five Commissioners, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and all persons who shall or may be associated with them, and their successors, are created into a body corporate and politic, by the name, style and title of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. They are employed to lay out, locate, construct, furnish and maintain a continuous railroad, with the appurtenances, from such points on the one hundred and second meridian of longitude west from Greenwich to the western boundary of Nevada Territory. The capital stock is to consist of 100,000 shares of $1,000 each. The right of way is granted for the construction of the railroad and telegraph line to the extent of 200 feet in width on each side of the road, &c. The rails and all other iron used shall be of Aerican manufacture, &c. Whenever forty consecutive miles of the road shall be constructed, patents shall issue for the lands, as well as bonds of $1,000 each, payable in 30 years after date, bearing 6 per cent. per annum interest, payable semi-annually, to the amount of sixteen of said bonds per mile for each section of forty miles, to secure the payment of which, the Company is to give a lien upon the road. The Government at all times is to have the preference for the transportation of the mails, troops, munitions of war, supplies, and public stores, at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not to exceed the amounts paid by private parties for the same kind of service, and no compensation for services rendered for the Government shall be applied to the payment of bonds and interest until the whole amount is fully paid. The Company may also pay the United States wholly or in part in the same or other bonds, Treasury notes, or other evidences of debt against the United States, to be allowed at par; and after the road is completed, until the bonds and interest are paid, at least five per cent. of the net earnings of said road may be annually applied to the payment thereof. The company is to locate, within two years after the passage of this act, the general route. In fixing the points of connection of the main trunk with Eastern connections it shall be fixed at the most practicable point for the construction of the Iowa and Missouri branches. The line of railroad and telegraph shall commence at the 102d meridian of longitude West from Greenwich, at the termination of the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad and telegraph line, to connect therewith, as the act provides, thence running westerly upon the most direct central and practicable route through the territory of the United States to the western boundary of Nevada, there to meet and connect with the line of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California.

The bill also extends aid to other companies on certain conditions.

The bill passed—79 against 49.

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Beaman, Biddle, Bingham, Blair of Missouri, Blake, Brown of Virginia, Campbell, Clements, Colfax, Corning, Covode, Cutler, Davis Delaplaine, Duell, Dunlap, Edgerton, Elliott, Fenton, Fessenden, Fisher, Franchot, Frank, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Gurley, Haight, Hale, Hooper, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellinger, Lansing, Leavy, Lehman, Loomis, Maynard, Menzies, Morehead, Morrill of Maine, Nixon, Noell, Norton, Olin, Perry, Phelps of California, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Riddle, Rollins of Missouri, Sargeant, Sedgwick, Shellabarger, Steele of New-York, Stevens, Train, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Verree, Wallace, Walton of Maine, Ward, Washburne, Webster, Wheeler, Whaley, Wilson, Windom, Worcester.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Babbitt, Bailey of Pennsylvania, Baker, Blair of Virginia, Browne of Rhode Island, Buffinton, Calvert, Chamberlain, Cobb, F. A. Conkling, Cox, Cravens, Crisfield, Crittenden, Dixon, Dunn, English, Fouke, Harding, Harrison, Johnson, Kellogg of Illinois, Knapp, Law, Lovejoy, McKnight, Mallory, Morrill of Vermont, Morris, Noble, Odell, Pike, Porter, Richardson, Robinson, Shanks, Sheffield, Steele of New-Jersey, Thomas of Massachusetts, Thomas of Maryland, Trimble, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Walton of Vermont, White of Indiana, Wickliffe, Woodruff.

Mr. DAWES called up the Virginia contested election case, and gave his reasons why the House should adopt the resolution reported by the Committee on Elections, and asked that the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject of the memorial of JOSEPH SEGAR, asking admission to a seat in the House as representative from the First Congressional District of Virginia.

During the remarks of Mr. DAWES the proceedings were interrupted by the reading of a copy of the dispatch from Gen. McCLELLAN.

Mr. WICKLIFFE said he had been pained during the fore part of this session, and almost during the whole of it, at the whispers of combinations with a view to disturbing the position of Gen. McCLELLAN. He (WICKLIFFE) did not know Gen. McCLELLAN personally, but had great confidence in him, from the reputation given him from various sources. He felt satisfied with him. He (WICKLIFFE) rose more to appeal to those gentlemen who have been disposed to find fault with him and to have him removed from his command, to let him alone than to express a compliment or encomium upon him. He (WICKLIFFE) hoped he would not hear any more whispers that Gen. McCLELLAN should be removed from his command.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted by 24 majority, that Mr. SEGAR be admitted to a seat.

Mr. SEGAR then qualified by taking the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) obtaining consent, made a personal explanation, briefly referring to a speech made by him in vindication of the report of the Committee on Government contracts. He said that the remarks made by him on that occasion, with reference to the gentleman from New-York, (CONKLING,) were unparliamentary, out of order, and unjust to the gentleman and the House, and he trusted that both would forget they were ever made.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING said he was glad the gentleman (WASHBURNE) had on reflection characterized as unjust the remarks to which the House had listened. Without expressing assent or dissent from that opinion, he (CONKLING) would content himself with the statement, that if warmth of discussion had led him (CONKLING) to do violence to the propriety of this House, or to wound the feelings of any member, he (CONKLING) regretted it.

The House then took up the Nebraska contested election case. Two reports had been presented—one by Mr. DAWES, from the majority of the Committee on Elections, declaring SAMUEL G. DAILEY, the sitting delegate, and the other by Mr. VOORHEES, from the minority of the Committee, declaring J. STERLING MORTON entitled to the seat.

Mr. DAWES claimed that Mr. DAILEY was elected by 150 majority.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Opp.,) argued that Mr. DAILEY had held his seat for nearly a year on the basis of an illegal and fraudulent certificate, especially in regard to the great seal.

Without disposing of the question, adjourned.

MORE VALUABLE PRIZES.

Capture of the Rebel Schooner Glide, off Charleston, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 6.

The United States gunboat *Huron* captured, on the 19th ultimo, off Charleston, the schooner *Glide*, of Charleston, while attempting to run the blockade. She was bound to Nassau, and was loaded with 100 bales of cotton and five tierces of rice. Her papers and logbook were thrown overboard during the cruise.

April 19, at 10:30 A. M., the pilotboat *G. W. Blunt*, J. R. BERRY commanding, captured the rebel schooner *Wave*, off the coast of South Carolina. She is said to be sixty tons register, valued at $3,500, and had on board 39 bales of cotton. The Captain, WM. RYAN, and crew of four men are residents of Charleston. The vessel belongs, as appears by her papers, to Messrs. STEARNS & WEBB, of Charleston, and was consigned to the house of H. ADDSALY & Co., Nassau, N. P. The papers contain positive orders to the Captain to burn the vessel and sink his papers if in danger of capture. The consignees are forbidden to sell the cotton to the Yankees at any price. She was sent to Philadelphia for adjudication.

The *Santiago de Cuba* also, on April 30, within fifteen miles of Charleston, seized the schooner *Maria*, with the British flag, and register dated Nassau, April 16. She left Matanzas on the 20th of March, with cigars, bound to Nassau *vid* Ragged Island, for salt, but could show no register prior to that obtained at Nassau. Her former name was *Sallie Rose*, of Charleston, which was visible under the new paint on her stern. Her cargo consisted of salt, cigars and cotton goods. Some of the crew of each of these schooners have said that a large sum of money was promised them if they succeeded in running the blockade.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Circular.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1862.

We have this day transferred the MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT of our business from the second floor of the store corner of Broadway and Warren-st., to the second floor of our store,

Nos. 459 and 461 Broadway,
Corner of Grand-st.,

Where we are opening a large and select stock of SPRING CLOTHING, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.

We beg to assure our friends that no pains or expense will be spared to sustain the reputation of this branch of our business. DEVLIN & CO.

P. S.—The Retail READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT will be continued at the corner of Broadway and Warren-st.

A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF STYLISH CLOTHING now on hand D. & CO.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depôts of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

P. P. P. P.
GET
PIERCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
See advertisement in the Medical column.

Bridgewater Paint—For tin roofs, brick walls, sanded cornices, iron and silica, durable and cheap.

Dépôt No. 74 Maiden-lane.

Covering for the Feet.—BOOTS AND SHOES, of every variety and kind, can be procured at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

LOUDER—VETTERLEIN.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, May 1, at Christ Church, by Rev. Benjamin Dorr, D. D., assisted by Rev. Mr. FOGGO, Mr. STEPHEN T. LOUDER to Miss BERTHA F. VETTERLEIN, eldest daughter of Theodore H. Vetterlein, Esq., all of that city.

SMITH—BOYLE.—On Tuesday, May 6, by Rev. S. Malone, at St. Peter's and Paul's Church, JOHN C. SMITH to Miss MARIA T. A. BOYLE, both of Williamsburgh, L. I.

☞ Lancaster, Preston and Liverpool papers please copy.

DIED.

ACKEN.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, May 5, JOHN ACKEN, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, in New-Brunswick, on Thursday, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains leave the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 o'clock. An extra train will leave New-Brunswick for New-York immediately after the funeral.

BOYNTON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 4, JOHN BOYNTON, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his son-in-law, B. S. Walcott, Jr., are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 166 President-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

CARPENTER.—On Wednesday, April 30, TIMOTHY CARPENTER, of Newcastle, Westchester County, in the 70th year of his age.

DIBBLE.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 6, AGNES, only child of Edward D. and Caroline E. Dibble, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 119 East 17th-st., on Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

DODGE.—In this City, on Sunday, May 4, at the residence of her son, W. E. Dodge, suddenly, SARAH CLEVELAND, widow of the late David L. Dodge, in the 82d year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 203 Madison-av., without further invitation.

DENNISTON.—In Blooming Grove, Orange County, N.Y., on Sunday, May 4, at the residence of her son, Robert Denniston, PRUDENCE, widow of the late James Denniston, in the 87th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Robert Denniston, on Wednesday, May 7, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

JOHNSTON.—On Monday, May 5, of consumption, MARY A. C., daughter of the late Rev. J. C. Johnston, aged 18 years and 1 month.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Strong-place Baptist Church, corner of Degraw-st. and Strong-place, South Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, 7th inst. Friends will please meet at the house of her mother, No. 755 3d-av., between 50th and 51st sts., New-York, at 11 A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

LINDSAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 6, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Lydia Macy, No. 70 West 20th-st., Mrs. LUCINDA S. LINDSAY, in the 54th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

MANN.—On Monday, May 5, MICHAEL MANN, aged 84 years and 6 months.

Funeral from his late residence, Irvington, N. Y., at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

NESTELL.—In this City, on Monday, May 5, ANN CATHARINE, relict of Christian Nestell, in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 67 St. Mark's-place, without further notice.

☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

PADDOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, May 3, FRANCIS A. PADDOCK.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 77 Nassau-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

THOMAS.—In this City, on Monday evening, May 5, after a short illness, HELEN SHAW, widow of the late Capt. Geo. Thomas, in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral services will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 4½ o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 265 East 10th-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 213.—May 6, 1862.
26, 44, 76, 47, 38, 1, 12, 23, 14, 27, 54, 41.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 214.—May 6, 1862.
14, 34, 58, 67, 44, 11, 37, 66, 23, 33, 35, 71, 73.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 161.—May 6, 1862.
70, 72, 12, 59, 41, 7, 51, 68, 10, 44, 78, 48.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 218.—May 6, 1862.
32, 23, 68, 43, 46, 53, 71, 4, 61, 64, 44, 13, 60.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE,
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address O. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

MICHIGAN PINE LANDS.

THE ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL COMPANY WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT, AT EAST SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, at a minimum price of $3 per acre, all the lands which it owns upon the Saginaw River and its tributaries, covering nearly

100,000 ACRES,
BEING PINE TIMBER LANDS OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY.

ALSO, ABOUT
24,000 ACRES OF PINE TIMBER LANDS, UPON THE MUSKEGON RIVER.

Will be offered at auction in the Town of Muskegon, on Lake Michigan, on the 1st day of July next.

SALES POSITIVE.

These lands, whether we regard the quality of the Pine, the amount per acre, their nearness to good streams, the cheapness of logging, the ease and safety with which logs are run and held, or the facilities for manufacturing and shipping, are unsurpassed, and are worthy of the attention, not only of actual operators, but also of capitalists; for it is not expected that they will command at auction one-half their real value.

These lands were selected with the greatest care, and upon a comparison of duplicate reports of experienced parties, who made their examinations separately and unknown to each other.

THERE ARE, BETWEEN SAGINAW CITY AND BAY CITY,
(A distance of fifteen miles,)
FORTY-TWO SAW MILLS,
Alongside of which vessels can lie and load, and which cut annually about
NINETY MILLION (90,000,000) FEET OF LUMBER.

THE PROPORTION OF CLEAR STUFF FROM SAGINAW PINE
IS VERY LARGE.

THE TRADE OF SAGINAW
HARDWOOD LUMBER
IS LARGE, ESPECIALLY IN STAVES.

THE SALT WORKS

On the Saginaw are at present exciting great attention. Fourteen factories are now making 500 bbls. of SALT daily, and twenty-one new companies are making active preparations for manufacturing.

From present indications, it is believed that in no part of the Western country will the increase of population and the rise in value of real estate, be so rapid as in the Valley of the Saginaw, for the next two years.

THE PINE LANDS UPON THE MUSKEGON are also of the best quality, and their nearness to Chicago and Milwaukee make them desirable.

There is more Lumbering Business done upon the Muskegon than upon any other river flowing into Lake Michigan. The quantity cut last year was SIXTY MILLION (60,000,000) FEET. There are a dozen steam Saw-Mills near the mouth of the river, alongside of which vessels load. The present and prospective operations upon the Saginaw and Muskegon Rivers make it obvious that at an early day Pine Lands in these localities will become indispensable and of great value.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-fourth cash on the day of sale, and the remainder in equal annual payments, with interest annually, at *seven per cent.*, payable at the Company's office in Detroit. Contracts with purchasers will be made in accordance with the forms already adopted and in use by the Company.

Catalogues and descriptions of the groups of land, with full particulars with regard to the sale, can be had on application to

CYRUS WOODMAN, Esq., Detroit, Mich.,
JOHN W. BROOKS, Esq., Boston, Mass.,
HOMER FOOT & Co., Springfield, Mass.,
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.
G. H. THATCHER, Esq., Albany, N. Y.,
EDWIN NOYES, Esq., Waterville, Me.,
Ex-Gov. FAIRBANKS, St. Johnsbury, Vt.,
CHAS. E. NOBLE, Esq., Buffalo, N. Y.,
FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF, Chicago, Ill.,
ALLIS & McGREGOR, Milwaukee, Wis.,
W. L. P. LITTLE & Co., East Saginaw, Mich.,
And the subscriber, at Detroit, Mich.

GEORGE S. FROST,
AGENT OF THE CO., AT DETROIT.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as first-class chambermaid; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; or as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go in the country for the Summer months; has the best of City reference from her last place for over two years. Call two days, if not engaged, at No. 139 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing or housework; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give good City reference. Call at No. 115 East 42d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., second story, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl desires a situation as chambermaid and assist with the washing and do plain sewing or assist with children; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 141 West 16th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION is wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid, and would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or take care of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 145 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the basement, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; best of City reference; no objection to the country. May be seen for two days at No. 139 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and washing; has no objection to plain cooking in a small private family. Can be seen at No. 164 9th-st. Three years' City reference can be given.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent person, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer or laundress; can do all kinds of French fluting; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 71 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as laundress. The best of reference. Call at No. 192 7th-av., fourth floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, COOK, &c.—WANTed, a situation by two respectable girls, one as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in taking care of children; the other as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent laundress; would like to do chamberwork and fine washing; understands fluting, and has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 371 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country for the summer; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 169 East 25th-st., for two days, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as chambermaid and laundress, or will take full charge of the laundry; has the best of references. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place. No objection to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best City references. Call at No. 656 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, by a respectable young woman, or to do general housework. Apply at No. 124 Madison-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted for a neat, tidy and most respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as also washing and ironing; will be found to be of a willing and obliging disposition; can give four years' City references as to integrity and capability. Can be seen by applying to Mr. HENDERSON, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, (basement.)

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and housedress; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent person, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer or laundress; can do all kinds of French fluting; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 71 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as laundress. The best of reference. Call at No. 192 7th-av., fourth floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, COOK, &c.—WANTed, a situation by two respectable girls, one as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in taking care of children; the other as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent laundress; would like to do chamberwork and fine washing; understands fluting, and has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 371 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country for the summer; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 169 East 25th-st., for two days, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as chambermaid and laundress, or will take full charge of the laundry; has the best of references. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place. No objection to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best City references. Call at No. 656 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, by a respectable young woman, or to do general housework. Apply at No. 124 Madison-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted for a neat, tidy and most respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as also washing and ironing; will be found to be of a willing and obliging disposition; can give four years' City references as to integrity and capability. Can be seen by applying to Mr. HENDERSON, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, (basement.)

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and housedress; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and washing; has no objection to plain cooking in a small private family. Can be seen at No. 164 9th-st. Three years' City reference can be given.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent person, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer or laundress; can do all kinds of French fluting; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 71 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as laundress. The best of reference. Call at No. 192 7th-av., fourth floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, COOK, &c.—WANTed, a situation by two respectable girls, one as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in taking care of children; the other as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent laundress; would like to do chamberwork and fine washing; understands fluting, and has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 371 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country for the summer; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 169 East 25th-st., for two days, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as chambermaid and laundress, or will take full charge of the laundry; has the best of references. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place. No objection to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best City references. Call at No. 656 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, by a respectable young woman, or to do general housework. Apply at No. 124 Madison-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted for a neat, tidy and most respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as also washing and ironing; will be found to be of a willing and obliging disposition; can give four years' City references as to integrity and capability. Can be seen by applying to Mr. HENDERSON, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, (basement.)

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and housedress; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer; has good City references; a situation in the country preferred. Call at No. 43 West 13th-st., top floor, rear 6th-av.; ring the upper bell.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and assist with the washing and ironing; or chambermaid and seamstress, and assist with the care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 57 West 33d-st., in the harness store; can be seen till suited.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in the care of children. The best of City reference can be given. Has lived for over three years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has lived for two years with a highly respectable family; the lady she lived with can be seen at any time. Can be seen for two days, at No. 222½ Bowery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Would not object to assist with washing and ironing. She has excellent City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a girl 18 years old, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and mind a baby; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 253 East 13th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Would go a short distance in the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and see to children; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 123 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children; would go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 108, corner of 33d-st. and 6th-av., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent girl wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 71 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and fine washing; good City references from her last place. Call, or address No. 344 West 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; good City references. Apply at No. 610 2d-av., northeast corner of 37th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 74 West 11th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A YOUNG girl wants a situation, to take care of children and do plain sewing; would prefer going to the country; can furnish good City reference. Call at No. 206½ West 32d-st. Can be seen from 9 till 2.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly competent in all its branches; or would take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer months; no objection to go a short distance in the country; very best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 3d av., in the store, three doors from 8th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable young girl, who thoroughly understands her business in every respect; could act as housekeeper; would go a short distance in the country; can give five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 125 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a Welch woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant; best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 19 6th-st., third floor, front room. No objections to go in the country with a family. Will do no washing.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as professed cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av. No objections to go to the country.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook, in a private family, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; soups, game, jellies, ice creams, and desserts of all kinds; best of City reference given. Can be seen until engaged at her present employer's, No. 285 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a first-class woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, game and poultry; is a good baker. No objection to assist in the washing, if required. Excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 183 East 28th-st

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman, who has long experience in the various branches of cooking; can bring the very best of references as to honesty and capabilities; no objections to City or country. Call on or address M. C., No. 246 Bowery, near Great Jones-st., for three days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook in all its branches; game and soups, baking and pastry, ices and ice cream, and all kinds of desserts; the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 225 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as competent cook; understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 354 Greenwich-st., corner of Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of English and American cooking; also, soups, pastry and baking; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 141 Madison-av., near 32d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a Protestant young woman, in a small private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing to go a short distance in the country. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 109 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable Protestant young woman, in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; best City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 156 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as competent cook; understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; is a good cook; has lived with one family for the last seven years; can be highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 186 6th-av., near 13th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as a good cook; can make good bread and pastry; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 56 West 45th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a colored girl; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Call at her present employer's No. 197 Madison-av., northeast corner of 36th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable English woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; can do baking and dairy work, if required; has the best of references. Call at No. 19 19th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as plain cook in a private family; has no objection to travel in the country for the Summer; City references can be seen. Call at No. 449 Greenwich-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL desires a situation in city or country; is an excellent cook and baker; will assist in washing; also, a neat girl as chambermaid and waitress. will go separate or together. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of English and American cooking; also, soups, pastry and baking; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 490 6th-av., near 30th-st., Room No. 9.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN experienced cook, in a private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 146 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the basement, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., rear, top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; has the best City references. Call at No. 19 East 11th-st.; no objection to the country.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN wants a situation as plain cook, and is a good washer and ironer; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 490 2d-av., fancy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist with the washing; has the best references. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXperienced female French cook. Apply at No. 504 East 4th-st., in basement.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A most respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework servant, either in the city or country; will be found an economising, industrious servant; an excellent washer and ironer and good, thorough plain cook; obliging and trusty; references unexceptionable. Apply to Mr. HENDRICKSON, No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman who is an excellent cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best City reference, and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, &C.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; good City reference as to capability given. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as competent cook; understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; no objection to assist with the washing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., up stairs, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two competent girls; one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework; best of City references given. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and to do part of the washing and ironing; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and made dishes; wages $10; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing; or to cook, wash and iron for a small family; good City reference given. Apply at No. 110 Court-st., Brooklyn, for two days, between Amity and Congress sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has got the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 72 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer. Has three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 117 East 28th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook, and to assist with the washing. If required, in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 42 West 22d-st.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted for two excellent Scotch Protestant servants, sisters; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understand their business in every respect, and have the most unexceptionable references to a first-class family in Brooklyn, where they have both served for the last three years. Apply to W. MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two respectable women; one as excellent cook; understands cooking in all its branches; the other as chambermaid and do fine washing; both trustworthy and obliging; the very best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A VERY COMpetent woman wants a situation as above. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework in a small private family; good City references; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 376 8th-av., corner of 30th-st., next door to the bakery, second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as good cook, a first-rate washer and ironer and a good baker, or would do general housework; prefers the country; has excellent reference; can go this day. Can be seen at ACKERMAN'S & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman as good cook, good washer and ironer, in a small family; lived three years in her last place. The best of City reference can be given; would like to go a short distance in the country. Call at 201 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing for a small family, or would go as laundress; has first-class reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111½ West 24th-st., third floor, back room, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation in a small private family as cook, washer and ironer; or would have no objection to a laundress' situation; she fully understands her business, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 97 St. Mark's-place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted by a respectable young woman; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Apply at No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A highly respectable Protestant woman desires a situation in City or country as cook, washer and ironer, or as general servant; is a good cook and baker, and first-rate laundress; has the best of references from her last employer. Call at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant woman to cook, wash and iron in a small family. Can be seen at No. 120 6th-st., third floor, front room; no objection to the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 97 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; is steady and obliging; has the best City references. Call at No. 215 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant girl, to cook wash and iron; has reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 354 3d-av., in the shoe store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a small private family; understands all kinds of English and American cooking; also, soups, pastry and baking; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 490 6th-av., near 30th-st., Room No. 9.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN experienced cook, in a private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 146 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the basement, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as competent cook; understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; is a good cook; has lived with one family for the last seven years; can be highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 186 6th-av., near 13th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as a good cook; can make good bread and pastry; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 56 West 45th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a colored girl; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Call at her present employer's No. 197 Madison-av., northeast corner of 36th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable English woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; can do baking and dairy work, if required; has the best of references. Call at No. 19 19th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as plain cook in a private family; has no objection to travel in the country for the Summer; City references can be seen. Call at No. 449 Greenwich-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL desires a situation in city or country; is an excellent cook and baker; will assist in washing; also, a neat girl as chambermaid and waitress. will go separate or together. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of English and American cooking; also, soups, pastry and baking; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 490 6th-av., near 30th-st., Room No. 9.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN experienced cook, in a private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 146 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the basement, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., rear, top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; has the best City references. Call at No. 19 East 11th-st.; no objection to the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN wants a situation as plain cook, and is a good washer and ironer; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 490 2d-av., fancy store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist with the washing; has the best references. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXperienced female French cook. Apply at No. 504 East 4th-st., in basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A most respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework servant, either in the city or country; will be found an economising, industrious servant; an excellent washer and ironer and good, thorough plain cook; obliging and trusty; references unexceptionable. Apply to Mr. HENDRICKSON, No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman who is an excellent cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best City reference, and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, &C.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; good City reference as to capability given. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as competent cook; understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; no objection to assist with the washing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., up stairs, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two competent girls; one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework; best of City references given. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and to do part of the washing and ironing; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and made dishes; wages $10; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing; or to cook, wash and iron for a small family; good City reference given. Apply at No. 110 Court-st., Brooklyn, for two days, between Amity and Congress sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has got the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 72 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer. Has three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 117 East 28th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook, and to assist with the washing. If required, in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 42 West 22d-st.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted for two excellent Scotch Protestant servants, sisters; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understand their business in every respect, and have the most unexceptionable references to a first-class family in Brooklyn, where they have both served for the last three years. Apply to W. MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two respectable women; one as excellent cook; understands cooking in all its branches; the other as chambermaid and do fine washing; both trustworthy and obliging; the very best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A VERY COMpetent woman wants a situation as above. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework in a small private family; good City references; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 376 8th-av., corner of 30th-st., next door to the bakery, second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as good cook, a first-rate washer and ironer and a good baker, or would do general housework; prefers the country; has excellent reference; can go this day. Can be seen at ACKERMAN'S & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman as good cook, good washer and ironer, in a small family; lived three years in her last place. The best of City reference can be given; would like to go a short distance in the country. Call at 201 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing for a small family, or would go as laundress; has first-class reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111½ West 24th-st., third floor, back room, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation in a small private family as cook, washer and ironer; or would have no objection to a laundress' situation; she fully understands her business, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 97 St. Mark's-place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted by a respectable young woman; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Apply at No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A highly respectable Protestant woman desires a situation in City or country as cook, washer and ironer, or as general servant; is a good cook and baker, and first-rate laundress; has the best of references from her last employer. Call at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant woman to cook, wash and iron in a small family. Can be seen at No. 120 6th-st., third floor, front room; no objection to the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 97 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; is steady and obliging; has the best City references. Call at No. 215 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant girl, to cook wash and iron; has reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 354 3d-av., in the shoe store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman, as competent cook; understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 354 Greenwich-st., corner of Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 182 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer; two years' reference from her last place in the City. Call on Tuesday and Wednesday at No. 83 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants the work of a few families, by the day or week, at 50 cents per day. Call or address a note to Mrs. NUNAN, No. 425 2d-av., or in Mrs. Riker's store.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation is wanted by an English Protestant young woman as above; understands all kinds of cutting and fitting; is a neat seamstress; has excellent reference; has no objections to the country. Can be seen at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable woman to take charge of a house for the Summer months; she can be highly recommended where she has spent many years; can be seen at PARK TILFORDS, Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., New-York. Apply for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wants a situation to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; has a very small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 156 West 18th-st., second flight of stairs, back room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; would make herself generally useful; a good home preferred before high wages. Apply for three days at No. 204 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable woman, to do general housework; has the best of references from her last employer. Call at No. 181 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation in a small private family, to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 6 Harrison-st., second door from Columbia, South Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A situation wanted by a tidy young woman, to do general housework; and also by a young girl of 16, to do up stairs work, take care of children, and make herself generally useful; would both like to go in the same family; have the best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 202 Houston-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing and fluting; understands her business perfectly; the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., over the shoe-store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-rate laundress; can do up linens and French fluting in superior style; has the best of City reference from some of the best families in the City, as to her character and capability. Can be seen for two days, at No. 31 East 18th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl a situation as laundress in a private family; can do up fine muslins and French fluting in the neatest style, and can do chamberwork if required; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 61 Houston-st., near Mott, second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived with the best families. Call at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a respectable woman, who understands the duties belonging to it; best of City reference. Inquire for two days at No. 240 8th-av., near 24th-st.

AS LAUNDRES

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 BROADWAY, cor. of WALL-ST.,
AND
No. 2 WASHINGTON-BUILDINGS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

7 3-10 CENT. TREASURY NOTES,

6 PER CENT. COMPOUND NOTES,

1 YEAR CERTIFICATES,

6 PER CENT BONDS,

QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS,

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS, &c.

Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

M. C. MORGAN,
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York,
Buys and sells United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,
Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers
THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	571,518 26
Assets	1,071,518 28

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN ACT TO CONFER ADDITIONAL POWER upon the Metropolitan Police, relating to the inspection of Steam Boilers, passed April, 1862.—The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Every owner of a steam boiler or boilers, in use in the Metropolitan Police District, shall annually, and at such convenient times and in such manner and form as may by rules and regulations, to be made therefor by the Metropolitan Police Board, be provided, report to the said Metropolitan Police Board, at its headquarters, the location of such steam boiler or boilers, and thereupon and as soon thereafter as practicable, the Metropolitan Sanitary Company, or such member or members thereof as may be competent for the duty herein prescribed, and may be detailed for such duty by the said Metropolitan Police Board; but no person shall be detailed for such duty except he be a practical engineer, who shall proceed to inspect such steam boiler or boilers; and all appliances connected therewith, and the strength and security of such boilers shall be tested by hydrostatic pressure, and they shall limit the pressure of steam to be applied to or upon such boilers, certifying each inspection, and with the limit of pressure to the owner of the boiler inspected, and also to the engineer in charge of the same, and no greater amount of steam or pressure than that certified in the case of any boiler, shall be applied thereto. In limiting the amount of pressure, wherever the boiler under the test will bear the same, the limit desired by the owner of the boiler, shall be the one certified.

SEC. 2. The Metropolitan Police Board shall preserve in proper form a correct record of all inspection of steam boilers, and of the amount of steam or pressure allowed in each case, and in cases where any steam boiler or the appliances or apparatus connected therewith shall be deemed by the Board after inspection to be insecure or dangerous, the Board shall prescribe such changes and alterations as may render such boilers, apparatus and appliances secure and devoid of danger. And in the meantime, and until such changes and alterations are made, and such appliances attached, such boiler, apparatus and appliances may be taken under the control of the Police Board, and all persons prevented from using the same; and in cases deemed necessary, the appliances, apparatus or attachments for the limitation of pressure, may be taken under the control of the said Police Board, and no owner or agent of any steam boiler shall employ any person as engineer without their having a certificate as to qualification from practical engineers, to be countersigned by the Commissioners of Police.

SEC. 3. Any person applying or causing to be applied to any steam boiler a higher pressure of steam than that limited for the same in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and any person violating the provisions of the second section of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and whenever any owner of any steam boiler in the Metropolitan District shall fail or omit to have the same reported for inspection as provided for by this Act, such boiler may be taken under the control of the Metropolitan Police Board, and all persons prevented from using the same until it can be satisfactorily tested as herein provided for, and the owner shall in such case be charged with the expense of so testing it.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 413 Broome-st, corner of Elm-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

In conformity with the provisions of the Act enfitled "An Act to confer additional powers upon the Metropolitan Police relating to the inspection of steam boilers, passed April, 1862," all persons owning or using any stationary steam boiler, or boilers, in the Metropolitan Police District, except those connected with ranges in private dwellings, are required to report to the Board of Police, in writing, between this date and the 30th day of May, 1862, the location of such boiler or boilers so owned or used by them, and the business or purpose for which such boilers are used, and thereafter in case of any removal of a steam boiler, or the erection of a new one, a like report shall be made forthwith, and all parties are requested to have a nipple and cock, 1¼ inches diameter, put in some convenient part of their steam boiler, so that the inspectors will have no delay in making connections for testing.

By order of the Board of Police
SETH C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank-street, to sewer in Bethune-street. Petition for sewer in Lewis-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets, and resolution for the building of a receiving basin and culvert, at the corner of West Houston-street and Congress-place, and that the following presented to the Board of Councilmen were referred to the Committee on streets, viz.:

Resolutions for cross-walks from the foot of Jackson-street to the Ferry landing; also, across Jackson-street at Ferry landing.

And, also, for a cross-walk on the westerly line of Broadway, from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-fourth-street, as a continuation of the present cross-walk from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-second-street.

All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before SATURDAY, May 17, 1862.

THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. B. STAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 CENTRE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 20th of May, 1862, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.

WM. J. HASKETT, President, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board, 20 Duane-st.
N. B. Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-street, New-York, May 5, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 22, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 16, 1857," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads, as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board.

F. PERKINS, Secretary

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the BOARD OF COUNCILMEN, will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on THURSDAY, May 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties interested in the disposition of Tilford Hall for a drill room, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, } Committee
MICHAEL SNYDER, } on
CORNELIUS DESMOND, } Pub. Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF fresh beef for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, for one year, commencing 1st June, 1862, will be received at the office of the A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, until 12 o'clock M. on the 21st inst. The beef to be of the first quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (necks and shanks excluded,) and to be delivered at Fort Columbus at such times and in such quantities as may be required. Two securities of $5,000 each will be required for the faithful fulfilment of the contract. Proposals will be addressed to First Lieut. B. B. Childs, Sixth Infantry, office of A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, and be indorsed "Proposals for the supply of Fresh Beef." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids which he deems extravagant or on doubtful securities.

B. B. CHILDS,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATENT polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin plates, zinc, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 245 Water-st.

MEDICAL.

APPLICANTS RESTORED! INSURANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT, of Paris, London and New-York, Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (60th edition, 100 pages, 12mo.) Consultations (confidential) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Gonfle, Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of Dr. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.

Can be had of all druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices, at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free of any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine, Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures instanter the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. It always cures; warranted never-failing. Save time, money, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition, price $1 mailed. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "Nervous Debility," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3 and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that it is not consulted by druggists, clergymen and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS AULD and AGNES, his wife, and others, Defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 17th day of March, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange sales room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being, in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, distant three hundred and fifteen (315) feet, westerly from the southwesterly corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, running thence southerly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, running thence westerly on a line parallel with the said southerly line of Twenty-fifth-street, fifteen (15) feet, thence northerly and on a line parallel with the Seventh-avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to Twenty-fifth-street, thence easterly and along the said southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, fifteen (15) feet, to the point or place of beginning; said premises having part of the partition wall on either side. Dated, May 6, 1862.

JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
HULL & COVADLE, Plaintiff's Attorneys. m7-2awdw

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. VANSTAVOREN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 69 West 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of June next. Dated, New-York, the 7th day of December, 1861.
Dec 18-law6mW* EMMA VANSTAVOREN, Executrix.

SHIPPING.

FOR BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE OF CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	EUROPA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	NORTH BRITON, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Byrne.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
AMERICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSPORT OFFICE.

No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed
"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,813, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$180
Third-class	68

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, May 10.
ETNA	SATURDAY, May 17.
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, May 24

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Fatent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to ELVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 6 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on

SATURDAY, May 31.

Price of passage in
First Cabin ..... $95 @ $135
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third Cabin ..... $30 @ $50

With very superior accommodations.

Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.

No berth secured until paid for.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, May 24.....SATURDAY, June 21.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. G. LOTT commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 7th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City, and the PERSIA from 9 to 11 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The CHINA will sail May 21. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depôt.
GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 6.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR:

34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 4 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10¾ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. All tickets must be purchased before entering the cars.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 5, 1862.
For Albany—10:00 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer AURORA will leave Murray-st. wharf at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, the Express train will leave Manchester at 6 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. The freight train leaves Manchester at 1 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passengers depôt, James-slip and foot of 34th-st., E. R. Summer arrangement—At 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hamptons. At 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 3.30 P. M. for Greenport; 6 P. M. for Hempstead.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:06, 4:26 and 6:06 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—COMmencing Tuesday, April 1, 1862, landing at Yonkers Nyack, Tarrytown, Haverstraw, Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Milton. Stopping at 30th-st. each way. Arriving at Yonkers 8:50; Nyack and Tarrytown, 9:45. By ferryboat—Haverstraw, 10:30; Cozzens, 10:55; West Point, 11:00; Cornwall, 11:25; Newburgh, 11:45; Milton, 12:30; arriving at Poughkeepsie 12:45. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie, 1; Milton, 1:15; Newburgh, 1:45; Cornwall, 2:30; West Point, 2:40; Cozzens, 2:50; Haverstraw, 3:20; Nyack and Tarrytown, 3:35. By ferryboat—Yonkers, 4:30; arriving in New-York, 5:30. The steamer ARMENIA, Capt. I. P. SMITH, will leave New-York from foot of Harrison-st every morning at 8 o'clock. (Sundays excepted.) The ARMENIA will resume her Albany trips on MONDAY, May 12, leaving New-York from foot Harrison-st. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7:30 o'clock A. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The new and elegant steamer,

MARY POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON,

will leave foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Rondout at 5½, Poughkeepsie at 6½, and Newburgh at 7½ A. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE.—Steamers ISAAC P. SMITH and AMERICA, leaves foot of Harrison-st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw, touching at Christopher-st. each way. For particulars inquire of agent at Harrison-st. Pier.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

CHILDREN AT THE WEST.—FRIENDS OF children who have gone West from the New-York Juvenile Asylum, may hear from them by calling on Mr. GEO. H. ALLAN, Agent of the Institution. Hundreds of them have lately been heard from. Many of the accounts are very interesting and satisfactory. Call at No. 21 West 13th-st. this week, from 8 to 6 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
WEDNESDAY,
Seventh time, Sheridan Knowles' sterling and attractive comedy of the
LOVE CHASE.

Wildrake	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir William Fondlove	Mr. Mark Smith
Master Waller	Mr. Charles Fisher
Trueworth, friend to Wildrake	Mr. Reynolds
Humphries	Mr. Browne
Constance, daughter to Sir William	Mrs. Hoey
Widow Green	Miss Mary Gannon
Lydia	Miss Madeline Henriques
Alice	Mrs. Reeves

THURSDAY (second time)—LOVE IN A MAZE.
FRIDAY—THE JEALOUS WIFE.
SATURDAY—THE LADY OF LYONS.
In rehearsal—MONEY.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.
PALACE GARDEN, CORNER 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 7,
MAY 7, 1862.
And every Afternoon and Evening during the week, will be represented, first time, the nursery tale of
JACK THE GIANT KILLER.
Produced expressly for COM. FOOTE.
JACK ..... Com. FOOTE
HIS AID ..... Col. SMALL
First appearance of the beautiful equestrienne
MLLE. MARIE.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, every performance.
ALL THE TROOP OF RIDERS AND ACROBATS.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
Children to reserved seats 25 cents.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!! 5
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 663 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Fourth week of the Magnificent Spectacle of
THE ENCHANTRESS.
SPLENDID VOCALIZATION by
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
SUPERB DANCING by
ANNETTI GALETTI,
NEW SCENERY,
FULL OPERATIC CHORUS,
GRAND EQUESTRIAN ACT.
The spectacle will be performed
EVERY NIGHT.

G. L. FOX'S OLYMPIC THEATRE, BROADWAY.
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER,
FROLIC OF THE FAIRIES.
THE SPITFIRE.
Orchestra, 50 cents; Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents.

LAST WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION OF
"CHURCH'S HEART OF THE ANDES,"
AT GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY,
From 9 to 6 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
Visitors are requested to bring opera-glasses.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 BROADWAY.
MATINEE, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock.
WILLIAMS' WHALING VOYAGE.
EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 3 o'clock.

LOUIS SCHREIBER'S
GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
For the benefit
OF HIS BROTHER CHARLES,
Seriously wounded at the battle of Belmont,
WILL TAKE PLACE
ON
SUNDAY, MAY 11,
IN
IRVING HALL.
Solo performers—Madame Johannsen, Messrs. Mollenhauer,

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

[Continued from First Page.]

little bridge crossing the Warwick river, here rather a creek, not more than 20 or 30 feet. The bridge across it had not been disturbed, and no attempt to oppose or impede our progress was apparent. But just as Gen. CASEY and his Staff emerged from the woods upon the road, rising to the fort a few hundred yards beyond, a poor fellow was assisted by us, bleeding from a wound in the face; then another man severely injured, passed by on a stretcher, and a little further on we saw a third poor fellow lying dead, his limbs torn asunder by a percussion shell which the retreating rebels have, with devilish ingenuity, concealed in the road.

An examination revealed little hillocks of newly-turned earth, wherein similar infernal machines were presumed to be concealed. Guards were stationed on these to turn the troops aside, and as we passed on, feeling our way cautiously along the road thus prepared for us by those who, too weak to trust to honorable warfare, thus indulge their devilish instincts of hate. The sight of their dead and wounded has not intimidated the troops, but rather given them a spirit which will make them doubly ready for Gen. CASEY's purpose of feeling of the enemy.

A few steps and we reached the embankments of the fort, over which we spurred our horses in sight of the Stars and Stripes, already waving from the flag-staff. As we entered, a portion of Gen. NAGLE'S Brigade were seen approaching in a direction perpendicular to our advance.

Behind Gen. NAYLER'S Brigade came Gen. GRAHAM'S Brigade, and after him Gen. PALMER, with the reserves.

I write these hasty lines in the principal fort forming the first line of the enemy's defences, which we have just entered. Not a gun is left in it, and nothing more valuable than cast-off garments, broken kettles, and the like. We are to press forward as rapidly as possible, and I will inform you of further discoveries.

One man was killed, and five wounded—one mortally, by the explosion of that torpedo. Several others have been unearthed without damage.

PIERREPONT.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WITHIN TWO MILES OF WILLIAMSBURGH, Va., Sunday, May 4, 1862.

The whole camp near Yorktown were greatly surprised at an early hour this morning, by the intelligence brought in by the picket-guard, that the rebels had deserted Yorktown. Throughout the night the rebels kept up a continuous fire on our trenches and camp, and many of the shells exploded directly over the tents of the men, but without doing any damage.

At about 4 o'clock, A. M., it was discovered by our pickets and working party, that the enemy was withdrawing from Yorktown, and notice to that effect was sent to Gen. McCLELLAN.

The Twenty-second Massachusetts and Sixty-second Pennsylvania Regiments being at work on the trenches at the time, immediately prepared to enter the deserted works in the centre, while the Thirty-eighth and Fortieth New-York Regiments, who were guarding our left wing, made arrangements to enter the works from that quarter.

At 5 o'clock A. M., the regiments above-named marched into the fort, and hoisted the American flag over the ramparts. The only white man they found within the fort was a gunner, who immediately surrendered himself as a prisoner.

The news of the rebel departure spread like wild-fire from one end of the camp to the other, and at about sunrise numerous officers and a half-dozen correspondents were on the way to the hitherto much-talked-of Yorktown.

It was here ascertained that our men had not entered the work without suffering some losses. The Twenty-second Massachusetts were particularly unfortunate in this respect, having lost one man killed and five wounded by the explosion of torpedoes which the rebels had buried in the earth near the entrance to the forrt. Indeed, the front of the two entrances to the fort were not the only places where the rebels had secreted infernal machines. Inside the fort, especially near the guns, and in the middle of the streets, and beneath places where it was supposed our men would walk, newly turned earth and other indications gave evidence of buried torpedoes. A guard was stationed near all these suspicious spots to give warning of the danger, but, notwithstanding this precaution, three explosions occurred within an hour after the arrival of our troops, injuring seriously three men and killing two horses.

The rebel works, as was supposed, were of the most formidable character, and much surprise was manifested by our chief officers at the abandonment of them. The rebels left forty-five heavy guns and one mortar, all of which were spiked. Their original positions, however, bearing upon our various batteries, were not altered. There were a large number of 32-pounders among the guns, and some 64-pounders. A few mounted on the southern parapets had been formerly used in the naval service. The three heavy guns which the rebels exploded yesterday and the day previous were found in the works, together with another, which probably exploded some days ago.

A large quantity of medical stores were found in the hospital buildings, and on and near the wharf were piled up bales of cotton, barrels of tar, wood, wheelbarrows, tobacco, and various other articles. None of their shipping was to be seen. Our naval fleet came up at about 10 o'clock, and anchored off Yorktown.

One storehouse near the water batteries contained five hundred bags of beans and about three hundred barrels of flour. Other buildings, which I judged were used by Commissaries, contained salt, candles, carpenters' tools, etc., etc., in considerable quantities.

In Yorktown there are about twenty houses, three or four of which are built of brick and the remaining ones of wood. Some contrabands were discovered in quiet possession of one house, who informed me that the adjoining house, which had been partly demolished, was occupied by Gen. MAGRUDER as his head-quarters. They also said that Gens. MAGRUDER, JOHNSTON and LEE were in Yorktown yesterday.

I omitted to mention in the proper place that large quantities of grape and canister shot were found near the guns. The fort when completely mounted probably contained about sixty guns.

Five deserters came into camp at about the time the rebels abandoned the works, and reported that the rebel force amounted to about 125,000 men. The rear of the retreating column left the fort a few minutes before our picket force entered.

At 9 A. M. our troops started in hot pursuit for the fleeing rebels. The advance consisted of a troop of dragoons, four batteries of six pieces each, the Forty-fourth New-York Regiment, and the First and Sixth Regiments of Regular Cavalry. When within half-a-mile of Williamsburgh the dragoons and cavalry overtook the rear of the enemy's column, and an energetic skirmish ensued, in which the enemy left on the field fifty killed and wounded. Our loss amounted to between forty and fifty killed and wounded, among whom was Lieut. McCLELLAN, of the Sixth Cavalry, wounded in the leg, and Lieut. BENTON, of the same troop, wounded in the arm and side.

The Sixth Cavalry, followed by GIBSON'S Artillery, were ordered to make the charge, which they did in a most gallant manner. They were met by about three troop of rebel cavalry and a large force of infantry, in a clump of thick wood, and, dashing forward in a most impetuous manner, succeeded in driving the rebels back. In this encounter the Sixth Cavalry lost thirty-eighth men killed and wounded, and had several horses shot. Numerous cases of personal daring were exhibited. Lieut. MADDEN, Company M, made a charge with sixteen men upon three companies of rebel cavalry and came out of the encounter with only four uninjured men. Lieut. WHITESIDE, Company K, captured seven contrabands with several officers baggage.

Capt. GIBSON deployed to the right with his battery, and did most excellent service. His battery at one time was subject to a heavy cross-fire from the rebel artillery of eight pieces, but he combatted heroically with the superior force, and kept it at a distance until the enemy had received reinforcements, when he was obliged to retreat to the rear, leaving on the field one of his pieces.

Capt. DAVIS, of the First Cavalry, was ordered to take a position on the right of the battery as a support, and after the firing had ceased, Col. [illegible] moved with the whole [illegible] during battery. These movements forced the First Cavalry compelled the rebels to turn, and finally obliged them to retreat altogether. The First Cavalry lost about six men wounded.

During the engagement, a prisoner from Company M escaped from the rebels and returned to his regiment.

All was quiet at midnight.

WHIT.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

More Rumors of the Evacuation of Corinth.

The Rebels Known to be Still in Heavy Force There.

The Army All Advanced from the Tennessee River.

Two Thousand Rebels Captured by Gen. Pope.

MONTEREY, Tenn., Tuesday, May 6.

Rain has fallen in torrents for the past thirty hours, putting the roads in a horrible condition.

Yesterday, the commanding General arrived from the camp near Pittsburgh Landing, and encamped near here.

Our pickets can distinctly hear the beat of drums, and the whistles of locomotives at Corinth.

Because of the horrible condition of the roads the army has not moved.

The enemy is receiving heavy reinforcements daily.

On Sunday last, BRAGG made a speech to his troops, assuring them that it was the intention of BEAUREGARD and his Generals to *give the Federals battle at Corinth.*

Great dissatisfaction prevails among the twelve-months' men on account of the conscription act.

The roads are improving rapidly.

CAIRO, Tuesday, May 6.

The steamer *Ella*, from Pittsburgh Landing, last night, arrived this afternoon.

Gen. POPE, by placing a battery of artillery in the open field, near Farningham, in sight of the rebel regiments, succeeded in luring them on to take the battery, and *took the whole force, numbering 2,000 prisoners.*

Deserters report great dissatisfaction in the rebel army, both among the officers and men.

Gen. BEAUREGARD had made a speech to the troops, saying that he would make a desperate stand and force the National army to retreat, and appealed to them to stand by him.

Orders had been issued to the National troops to march Sunday night, but they were prevented by the condition of the roads, which the heavy rains had rendered impassable.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 6.

A report is current here that Gen. Pope's army occupied Corinth on Sunday. Only a few rebel regiments were posted in front, who are said to have been taken prisoners.

A special to the *Times*, from Cairo 6th, says:

"The steamer *Ed. Walsh* reached here this morning from Pittsburgh Landing. The army had advanced from the river, but nothing was known of its movements.

A drenching rain was falling, which had continued twenty-four hours without intermission.

A report is generally believed that Corinth was evacuated last night, and that our troops are in full possession.

MORGAN'S REBEL CAVALRY.

Two Engagements with Them—First a Defeat and Then a Victory—The Band Probably Broken up and Dispersed.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, May 5.

Capts. HAZLETT and McKINNEY and Lieuts. CAREY, CHAMBERS, DIAL, THOMAS and LEONARD, of the Second Ohio Regiment, with seventy privates; Capt. JENIFER and Adjutant NEAL, with one hundred and fifteen men, of the Eighteenth Ohio Regiment; Lieut. MITCHEL, (son of Gen. MITCHEL,) of KENNETT'S Cavalry, and Capt. EWEN and two Lieutenants of the Twenty-first Ohio Regiment, with fifty-three privates, were taken prisoners at Pulaski, Tennessee, on last Friday, by 1,000 of MORGAN'S rebel cavalry, after a fight of two hours and a half.

The prisoners were subsequently released on parole, and are now at Nashville.

MORGAN lost six killed and two wounded. Our loss was two killed, three wounded and one missing.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, May 6.

A dispatch to the Louisville *Journal* says:

Gen. DUMONT, with portions of WOODFORD'S and SMITH'S Kentucky cavalry and WYNKOOP'S Pennsylvania cavalry, attacked MORGAN and WOOD'S rebel cavalry, 800 in number, at Lebanon, on Monday morning at 4 o'clock. The rebels were utterly routed, a large number slain, 150 prisoners taken, and nearly all their horses and arms captured. They fled after fighting for one hour and a half. Gen. DUMONT is in full pursuit. He will capture the whole force. The prisoners will be here this evening. It was a brilliant affair, and was managed with great skill by Gen. DUMONT. MORGAN is reported killed. Col. SMITH is wounded in the leg. Col. WOODFORD is wounded in the abdomen, seriously. The rebels were completely surprised and outwitted.

JEFF. THOMPSON AGAIN.

A Raid in Western Kentucky—A Company of National Cavalry Scattered by Him.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 6.

A special dispatch to the *Journal*, from Paducah, 6th, says JEFF. THOMPSON is in Western Kentucky, with 1,000 cavalry. He came across a company of CURTISS' Nebraska Horse yesterday, near Dresden, and scattered them in every direction. No loss of life. Quite an excitement exists in this county in relation to this raid of JEFF'S.

NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Steamer Ben De Ford.

Capture of a Rebel Battery by One of Our Gunboats.

The United States steam transport *Ben De Ford*, Commander J. C. PARKER, Jr., arrived at this port last night from Port Royal, having sailed thence on the 3d inst., at 4 P. M. She brings forty-three cabin passengers, five children, and eighty-two passengers in the steerage, and a number of refugees from Jacksonville.

The health of the troops at that place is excellent. No movement of any consequence has taken place.

Pon-Pon Battery, at the junction of Dahoo and Pon-Pon Rivers, was taken by the gunboat *Hale*. The rebels fled as soon as the gunboat came in range of three hundred yards of the battery, leaving one 32-pounder loaded and primed, and one 32-pounder empty. The *Ben De Ford* brings a small mail.

Capt. GEORGE TUCKER, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. V., was accidentally shot through the neck on Edisto Island, on the 31st ult., but is now in a fair way of recovery; he has resigned, and comes passenger by the *Ben De Ford*.

Owing to the untiring perseverance and industry of Capt. KING and his corps of well-disciplined assistants, the harbor of Port Royal has been entirely cleared of vessels. None are now kept waiting weeks before being discharged, as heretofore; but, under the new regime of Capt. GEO. HOWARD, everything moves smoothly on. The following vessels were in the harbor of Port Royal May 3.

Steamers *"Oriental,"* Capt. TUZO; *Cahawba*, Capt. Baker; *Cosmopolitan*, Capt. Crooker; *Delaware*, Capt. Cannon; *Mattano*, Capt. Kearney; *Honduras*, Capt. Clifford; *Flora*, Capt Fargang. The propeller *Gen. Meigs* put in May 2 for supplies, and sailed May 3. Ship *Wm. Cummings*, Willer, discharged, and will sail in four days. Barks *Itaska*, discharging; *Eagle*, Baker, ballasting; *Houston*, Shore, (at Beaufort,) discharging; *Texana*, Brant, to sail May 4. Brig *Albert Adams*, Cousins, waiting order. Schooners *Western Star*, Crowell, discharging. *Pilot's Bride*, Coker, waiting orders; *Blackbird*, discharging coal at Seabrooke; *John Rose*, Hulse, at Fernandina.

We are indebted to Purser B. M. BIXLER, of the *Ben de Ford*, for papers.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Col. Farnsworth, of the 79th N. Y. S. V.; Lieut.-Col. Bucklin, of 3d R. I. S. V.; Lieut.-Col. W. G. Ely, of 6th Conn.; Capt. Sanford, Capt. John B. Dennis, Lieut. S. J. Corey, Lieut. Wm. Charnley, Lieut. C. H. Keeler, C. W. Dennis, (Sutler,) F. A. Kirtland, (Sutler.) All the above from Fort Pulaski. Capt. Geo. Tucker, of 47th N. Y. S. V.; Capt. John N. Tracy, 6th Conn.; Capt. Geo. Proudfit, 8th Michigan; Lieut. Geo. Macardle, of Engineer Corps U. S. A.; Lieut. John H. Babb, 97th Penn.; Lieut. Thos. S. Taylor, 97th Penn.; Lieut. Fred. Hurst, 48th N. Y.; Adjutant Redfield Duryee, 6th Conn.; Assistant Surgeon Ed. Bulkley, 6th Conn.; Rev. R. A. Brown, 100th Penn.; Benj. G. Cooper, Allotment Commissioner from Pennsylvania; Capt. King, Harbor-master at Port Royal; Davis Crowell, F. H. Arms, James Jamieson, Dan'l Kilgore, J. Low, Jas. E. Flinn, Wm. F. Leonard, L. D. Newcomb, Geo. H. Weber, H. W. Mather, Capt. Clark, Jos. W. Parker, Jas. Carey.

REFUGEES FROM JACKSONVILLE,

S. Friegel, lady and three children, Mr. Pretto and lady, Mr. Redmond and two ladies, Mr. Gardiner and two children, Mr. Victorian, Mr. Alsop, Mr. J. W. Holliday.

The United States steam transport *Belvidere*, Capt. SLOAN, also arrived last night from Port Royal, having left that port on the 3d inst. She brings no further intelligence than that brought by the *Ben De Ford*.

Passengers—Mrs. C. D. Loring, son and servant, Dr. Beems and son, Miss O'Mera and Miss Lynn, from Fernandina.

The Rebel Privateers.

THE CAREER OF THE SUMTER CLOSED—INTERESTING LETTER FROM ALGESIRAS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. S. TUSCARORA, ALGESIRAS, Friday, April 11, 1862.

The merchants of New-York may at last regard the career of the *Sumter* as closed. We have managed to keep her closely blockaded in Gibraltar for two months, having the advantage of lying in hospitable Spanish waters, from which British impudence could not eject us, and finally the pirate appears to be giving up in despair.

On our arrival in the bay we were visited by a deserter from the *Sumter*, who inquired whether we would protect such of them as could escape. Our commander, Capt. CRAVEN, promised to protect any and all of the crew who should come to the *Tuscarora* for that purpose, as this was the only means by which he thought it possible to cripple the pirate. The deserter seemed so well pleased at finding himself once more under his country's flag, that he would not venture out of the ship, but contrived to send word to his comrades as to the result of his mission. The consequence was, that in less than two weeks thirteen more of them had come to us for protection—all of them Northern men, who had been impressed at New-Orleans.

Meanwhile, on the complaint of the pirate Captain to *his friend*, the Governor of Gibraltar, we were prohibited by that functionary from sending our boats to Gibraltar, as he thought there was a breach of neutrality for our ships to lay in Spanish waters, and for our boats to occasionally visit his domain. When you are informed that this philosopher was one of the Crimean Generals, you will at once appreciate his stupidity and professional ignorance.

But the stampede had commenced, and could not be stopped, and the pirate, finding it impossible to keep his crew, has discharged all but a few who are probably so deeply dyed in rascality as to be afraid to trust themselves on shore.

So the fellow is pretty effectually *hors du combat*, and as soon as Capt. CRAVEN is completely satisfied of that fact, he will set about seeking more active employment, for it is trying enough for us to be watching pirates, while our friends are so gallantly sustaining our flag. We must be content, however, with having "treed" this coon, who has evinced no desire to leave the protection of neutral British power. We have suspicions that the Crimean warrior above alluded to made some complaint regarding the *Tuscarora* to the Spanish authorities, but they gave no attention to his growls,

The "heroic" pirate SEMMES has been bold enough in attacking unarmed merchant vessels, and robbing them; and has expressed a desire to encounter the *Tuscarora* when he had no idea of meeting her, but now that she has patiently watched her for two months, his vaporing has quieted down to the abandonment of an inglorious career.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7.

American Tract Society of New-York, at Irving Hall, Fourteenth-street, 10 o'clock A. M.

American Tract Society of Boston, at the Academy of Music, Fourteenth-street, 4 o'clock P. M.

American Temperance Union, at Dr. Cheever's Church, Union-square, 7½ o'clock P. M.

American Home Missionary Society, at Irving Hall, Fourteenth-street, 7½ o'clock P. M.

American Female Guardian Society, in the Home Chapel, East Twenty-ninth-street, at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

New-York City Anti-Slavery Society, at Cooper Institute, evening. Speakers, THEODORE TILTON and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Universalist Sunday Schools.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Twenty-ninth Anniversary Meeting, at Dr. Cheever's Church—The Annual Report—Addresses by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wm. Wells Brown, Theodore Tilton, Rev. Mr. Hatfield and Wendell Phillips.

MORNING SESSION.

The Twenty-ninth Anniversary meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society commenced yesterday morning, in the Church of the Puritans.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON occupied the Chair, and shortly after 10 o'clock called the meeting to order. He congratulated the audience on the news of the retreat of the rebels from Yorktown, and said a more glorious retreat would be the retreat of Slavery from this continent. [Applause.] He congratulated the Society on being permitted to occupy this consecrated house, and said that, if the same Christian spirit had always been exhibited, the Society would never have had any controversy with the Churches. The Society had always defended the Gospel from the impious charge that it (the Gospel) sustained Slavery. He commenced the exercises by reading appropriate passages of Scripture.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. POST, of Jersey City, OLIVER JOHNSTON read the Treasurer's report. The receipts of the year, including the balance on hand, amounted to $14,534 24. The expenses were $9,983 85. The balance on hand is $4,550 39.

OLIVER JOHNSTON next read a letter from GERRIT SMITH in response to an invitation to be present. Mr. SMITH gave the Society some good advice in lieu of personal presence. He defended Mr. GARRISON'S change from a Disunionist to a Unionist, claiming that the circumstances of the change in the national character perfectly justified it. He said that it was better that this nation should be broken up than that it should sustain Slavery. He sent a contribution of $50 to the fund of the Society. [Applause.]

Mr. GARRISON next read the statement of the Executive Committee, which set forth that the meeting of the Society did not take place last year, lest an opportunity should be given to the mobocracy to aid the rebellion by creating an impression that the North was divided. This Society had never counseled violent measures, but always presented a moral issue. Those who accused it of pursuing an incendiary, unlawful or treasonable course, are guilty of calumny. The charge of [illegible] Society was perfectly consistent in sustaining the Government as against the rebellion, because the rebellion represented Slavery. The rebels had, by their course, forfeited all right to have Slavery protected by the Constitution. Slavery was no more a Southern, but a national institution, and could now be overthrown by national power. If there were no constitutional scruples against destroying the South by war, how could there be any constitutional difficulties in immediate emancipation? The Society rejoiced in the various Anti-Slavery acts of the Government, the prevention of the return of fugitive slaves by the army; the proposition for the recognition of Hayti and Liberia; the Anti-Slave-trade treaty with Great Britain; the President's policy of aiding emancipation in the States; the restoration of Gen. FREMONT to his command; the protection and employment of fugitive slaves to aid in the prosecution of the war and the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. In conclusion, the report advocated immediate emancipation.

The report was received with much favor, and Mr. GARRISON introduced as the first speaker, one who could answer the questions, "What shall be done with the slave, if emancipated?" and "What shall be done with the slaveholders, anyhow?" One who had himself been a slave, could best answer those questions. He introduced,

Mr. WELLS BROWN, (colored,) who proceeded to the task assigned him. He argued that the slaves of the South were capable of self-support. This he proved by the fact of the prevalent practice of slaves purchasing their time from their masters, and the thriving condition of the free colored population of the South.

Mr. THEODORE TILTON made a stirring and humorous appeal on behalf of the funds of the Society, and ended by causing to be passed round the hat of the venerable Father GARRET, of Wilmington, Del., who had helped away 2,000 fugitive slaves. [Applause.] He hoped the hat would be filled.

Rev. Mr. HATFIELD, the Methodist preacher of Brooklyn, was the next speaker. He made an earnest and energetic defence of immediate emancipation. He thought it a shame that FREMONT'S proclamation had been interfered with, but upon the whole, that Old ABE intended to do right, though he ought to move a little faster. [Applause.] He deemed Slavery a God-insulting and Heaven-defying wrong, which we were bound to abolish immediately.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, of Boston, was next introduced by Mr. GARRISON, who said that the reception of that gentleman at Cincinnati was even more flattering than his welcome at Washington.

Mr. PHILLIPS, after the applause had subsided, said he was delighted with the remarks of the gentleman from Brooklyn, but he did not sympathize with the view as to the fate of Slavery. His faith was firm that the events of the last twelve months had destroyed the system of Slavery in this Republic. [Applause.] Slavery could not survive many years. From the source of the Mississippi we could anticipate the Gulf. Emancipation was certain. It might be delayed, it could not be prevented. [Applause.] The abolition of Slavery was inevitable. The negro was the pebble in the cog-wheel, and you could'nt make the machine go without getting him out. [Applause.] For the first time in seventy years the Government had spoken Anti-Slavery words and done Anti-Slavery deeds. That was a great change. Since '91 we had had a Fugitive Slave bill; Mr. WEBSTER called it the cement of the Union; to-day the army is forbidden to execute the Fugitive Slave bill. Now the army is the Government so that the Fugitive Slave bill is suspended. Again, Mr. LINCOLN had said to the Border States, "If you want to sell your slaves, now is the time. I am willing to buy. If our political Niagara carries off your slaves without compensation, don't say I didn't give you a chance. If you won't sell, I have the right to take. When, since 1781, had such a position been taken by the Government? Congress was now debating whether slave confiscation was expedient. New-England Anti-Slavery discussion was projected into Missouri and Maryland. [Applause.] For the first time the dome of the Capitol rests on Liberty without a chain. Was not that progress? [Applause.] To-day the Departments of War and the Navy put arms into the hands of the black. The Government made a mistake in neutralizing FREMONT'S proclamation, because, by the crystallization of public opinion around it, the Government might have declared emancipation in six months. There was another mistake in not declaring emancipation when JEFF. DAVIS started the privateers. But ABRAHAM LINCOLN only rules. JOHN C. FREMONT, of the Mountain Department, governs. [Applause.] The heart of the American people is set on the abolition of Slavery, and will accomplish its purpose, either through the Administration or over it. What gave us the uprising of 1861? Not the Church, for it had the same indifference as the State. The Abolitionists had always appealed to the heart of the people. The old saying that the "devil is an ass," is always true. When the devil made the American Constitution, he put the fugitive slave clause in it. That clause had rebilly aroused the sympathy of man with man, and led ultimately to the people grasping the slave system by the throat, and they would not let go. The question was, whether there was virtue and intelligence in the North to absorb the barbarism of fifteen States, and yet survive as a nation. The dregs of Slavery have to be dealt with. If the news of the morning is true, the South is fighting not for conquest but for terms. When the question is over we must have an army of occupation instead of an army of conquest. The South hated us all the worse because we had whipped it. To-day the hate of thirty years is double distilled by the hate of conquered victims. What are we to do with 6,000,000 red people who have so long sustained Slavery? Lunatics in New-York and in Congress have recommended that we should exclude from the South the only Union men—the negroes. Those four million slaves were the hope of the Union. He consented to compensation of slave masters, because they couldn't take care of themselves. [Laughter.] Gen. SHERMAN had gone to South Carolina under the belief that the slaves couldn't be dragged to liberty. He had barred the doors against them, and called to the "misguided, noble and chivalrous whites" to return. But, not a white man came, and 12,000 black men burst in his doors. [Applause.] When South Carolina threw down the gauntlet she swept fifty years of life from the slave system. The first gun against Sumter was a thunderbolt against slavery. When the tax bill came down upon the people the Democrats would say, "Get rid of the war any how? The Anti-Slavery people would say, get rid of the cause of the war. We were approaching a dangerous crisis. He thought that it would be cheaper to colonize the 347,000 mouths—the slaveholders, than the 4,000,000 slaves—the hands. [Applause.] The white men from the District of Columbia stole $600 from the blacks to establish schools, and then turned the blacks out to educate themselves. ["Shame."] The Young Men's Democratic Union club was afraid that emancipated negroes would compete with Northern labor. How was that if negroes were too lazy to work. [Laughter.] We had in the North industry, virtue, and knowledge; in the South, a system that enslaved 4,000,000 blacks, and kept down the poor whites for the benefit of a few aristocrats. After 70 years of trial, these adverse systems have failed to cohere. Events are grinding out the freedom of the slaves; but the question how we are to get rid of Slavery embraces the welfare of both white and black. The question is, what shall we do without the slave? Did they believe that the graduates of any college could take care of themselves better than that graduate of the plantation, Mr. WELLS BROWN? [Applause.] The war is our constitution of circumstances. We kill 10,000 men at Pittsburgh, make paper a legal tender, fill up Charleston harbor with stones, and take a dollar out of every ten out of our pockets to pay for it, and it is all Constitutional because it is necessary. Isn't it quite as Constitutional to abolish Slavery? We wanted Louisiana, Florida and Texas, and thought it was unconstitutional we got them. Couldn't we use that same principle for Freedom. New-England sat down and starved under the Embargo, and starved to save the Union. He commended a drop of the same cup to Carolina. [Laughter.] Abolish anything to save the Union. [Applause.] We have subjugated the South, what will we do with them? The question of confiscation is not worth talking about until the North has made the land worth something. He wanted the army to stay in the South and colonize, and aid the blacks, as the nucleus of free institutions. The slaves only want a homœopathic dose of justice. The history of Jamaica showed that the negroes were like the Yankees, and had taken care of themselves. Barbados had given the negro the price of his labor, and the result was its sugar was worth one-third more in the market than any other sugar. The whole British West Indies exported $26 a head while the Yankees only extorted $13 a head. They take twice as many goods from England, and three times as many from America, as they did before emancipation. If they do that by, as the *Herald* says, "basking on their backs in the sun," he was in favor of basking. [Laughter and applause.] The difficulty of making fifteen States sister States, would be overcome only by making emancipated slaves the base of progression, and colonizing Northern energy and virtue by their side. [Applause.] Let there never be a Government south of the Border States until "a Republican form of Government" is guaranteed. Let the South be a territory until it can furnish a free people, capable of self-government. He doubted whether the North could thus absorb the South without being poisoned, but we should announce liberty at once. [Applause.] In conclusion, he counseled the support of the Government and the advice that it should go a little farther. Washington was swarming with delegations to see that patent medicines were not taxed, or this or that thing was not taxed, but not one delegation to advance the cause of freedom. As Postmaster BLAIR says, the Post-office follows the flag; as the Secretary of War says, trade follows the flag, so he wanted Mr. LINCOLN to say, freedom follows the flag. (Applause.)

EVENING SESSION.

Cooper Institute was about half filled in the evening, and the majority of the audience was composed of ladies.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, at 8 o'clock, called the meeting to order, and introduced, as the first speaker, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER.

Dr. CHEEVER, in commencing, said that the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia was worth all we had suffered during this war, and was our greatest victory. It was the knocking away of the blocks for the launching of the ship of freedom. We could not have had that victory but for the rebellion, and God, in giving it to us, had worked one of the most wonderful miracles. The question was, now that the slaves were partially set free, what shall we do with them? The question is now, shall we reenslave them?—shall we reconstruct slavery, in reconstructing the Union. He thought the military movements upon which the [illegible] was guided by moral forces. People were not too much disposed to sit still and see how God's Providence was working without helping along the work by moral power.

In conclusion, Dr. CHEEVER poured out a torrent of invective on those Generals who are in the habit of returning fugitive slaves.

Mr. GARRISON, with a few timely words, introduced as the next speaker Miss ANNIE E. DICKINSON, of Philadelphia.

Miss DICKINSON delivered, in an energetic style of declamation, a most interesting address on the cause and progress of the war. She advocated immediate emancipation, and gave Parson BROWNLOW a timely notice for his statement that the Abolitionists and Secessionists ought to be hung together. As to the wrong of emancipation to Union men in the South, she argued that the Union men of the North suffered quite as much as the former could suffer in any event. She had not much confidence in the Union men of the South, for they had principally developed themselves in selling goods to our army at 150 per cent. profit. [Applause.] She pictured in graphic terms the barbarities of the rebels on our Union soldiers fallen in the battle, and urged that it was no more than just that we should use the black man—a willing aid to our cause, when the rebels did not scruple to force them into the service. She depicted in most animating and inspiring language the charge of Gen. SHERMAN'S Brigade at the battle of Fort Donelson, and said that such a charge was yet to be made on Slavery. She concluded with a most eloquent peroration, which thrilled every one of the audience [and drew forth the most universal applause.

The meeting closed with an appropriate song from the HUTCHINSONS.

The Turf for 1862.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Tuesday, May 6. Purse $100; mile heats; best 3 in 5, to wagons.

H. WOODRUFF, s. m. *Lady Emma*	1
D. TALLMAN, s. m. *Jilt*	drawn
J. McLAUGHLIN, s. g. *Nimble Dick*	drawn
Owner, b. g. *James Lynch*	drawn

SAME DAY.—Trotting for gate money; mile heats in harness.

S. CROOKS, b. g. *Hiram Temple*	1 1
D. TALLMAN, b. mare	2 2

Time—2:45; 2:38½.

SAME DAY.—Match; $100; mile heats.

H. JONES, brown team	1 1
H. WOODRUFF, sorrel team	2 2

Time—2:56½; 2:58.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 44, 57, 70, 71, 73, 76, 78, 79, 80, 82, 84, 85, 87, 89, 91, 92, 93, 94, 97, 98.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 1, 1862.

Udolpho Wolfe, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: The want of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes has been long felt by the profession, and thousands of lives have been sacrificed by the use of adulterated articles. Delirium tremens and other diseases of the brain and nerves, so rife in this country, are very rare in Europe, owing, in a great degree, to the difference in the purity of the spirits sold.

We have tested the several articles imported and sold by you, including your Gin, which you sell under the name of Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, which we consider justly entitled to the high reputation it has acquired in this country, and from your long experience as a foreign importer, your bottled Wines and Liquors should meet with the same demand.

We would recommend you to appoint some of the respectable apothecaries, in different parts of the City, as agents for the sale of your Brandies and Wines, where the profession can obtain the same when needed, for medicinal purposes. Wishing you success in your new enterprise, we remain your obedient servants,

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., No. 1 Gramercy Park.
J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery, Surgeon-in-Chief to the State Hospital, &c., No. 14 East Sixteenth-street.
LEWIS A. SAYRE, M. D., No. 795 Broadway.
H. P. DE WEES, M. D., No. 791 Broadway.
JOSEPH WORSTER, M. D., No. 120 Ninth-street.
NELSON STELLE, M. D., No. 37 Bleecker-street.
R. J. RAPHAEL, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, New-York Medical College, &c., No. 91 Ninth-street, and others.

The subscriber has appointed the following Apothecaries his Agents in New-York and Brooklyn, for the sale of his BOTTLED WINES and LIQUORS:

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DR. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to, among others, HORACE GREELEY, *of the Tribune*; Prof. M. P. JEWETT, *of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie*; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York*; Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, &c.*

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